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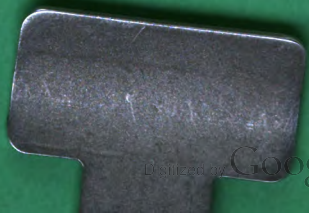
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St. Helena

1964 and 1965

LONDON
HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
PRICE 6s. 6d. NET



ST. HELENA

Report for the years
1964 and 1965

LONDON
HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
1967

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PART I

General Review

Administrative Affairs

THE new Advisory Council set up in 1963 continued to function satisfactorily throughout the period under review. Several legislative measures were introduced for discussion and advice during various sessions of the Council, and annual budgets were presented and debated.

In July 1964, weekly paid workers in the Government service received a 5 per cent increase in wages pending a full-scale review of salaries, wages and conditions of service. A Salaries Commissioner, Mr. H. H. West, was appointed with wide terms of reference and arrived in the territory in April 1965. His report and recommendations were finally approved by the Secretary of State for the Colonies early in 1966 with retrospective effect to 1st July 1965.

In September 1965, a Housing Administration Board was set up to advise and assist the Government with regard to housing policy generally and, in particular, the allocation and rents of Government quarters and the administration of a scheme for assisting government tenants to purchase the houses in which they live.

A Committee of the Advisory Council was appointed in the latter part of 1965, consisting of all the unofficial and elected members, to examine and advise on whether there should be any extension of or change in the existing system of price control. Delegations from all sections of the community representing trader and consumer interests were interviewed and on the Committee's advice price control was extended to a further six essential items, making twelve in all.

Two Members of Parliament visited the island on behalf of the Secretary of State in July 1965. They were Mr. Ernest Armstrong, Labour Member for Durham North-West and Parliamentary Private Secretary to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Sir Harwood Harrison, Bt., Conservative Member for Eye (Suffolk). After a three week visit, during which they visited every part of the island and saw every aspect of the life and activities of the people, they left *via* Ascension, which they visited on their way back to England.

Official visits were made by the Governor to Tristan da Cunha in 1964 and Ascension in 1965. On his return from Tristan da Cunha the Governor landed on Plantation House lawn in a helicopter from H.M.S. *Protector*. This was the first aircraft to land on St. Helena and it took away with it the first mail ever to leave the island by air.

For the first time in the island's history an internal postal service was inaugurated on 4th January 1965 with the object of meeting the convenience of people in the outlying areas, especially those who are elderly or infirm. Details of the service are given in this report under 'Post and Telegraph Services', page 38.

The Agricultural and Forestry Department held agricultural competitions in 1964 and 1965. Entries were accepted and prizes were awarded for the best smallholding, cottage vegetable garden and flower garden. A separate competition was organised for school children.

Also in 1964 the Agricultural and Forestry Department was "At Home" to the public for ten days during the month of November. Visitors, who were taken on a conducted tour of the Department, were able to see a number of exhibits, and demonstrations were given in the use of machinery. It also afforded an opportunity to ask questions on agricultural methods, fertilizers, insecticides, etc.

All schools on the island held an "Open Session" in 1964 and 1965 when parents were invited to visit the schools. The results were encouraging.

The Governor was on leave in the United Kingdom from May to October 1964. During his absence the territory was administered by Mr. A. F. B. Glennie, C.M.G.

Mr. A. F. B. Glennie, C.M.G., Government Secretary, left the island on the completion of his tour of duty in July 1965. He was succeeded in August by Mr. J. L. Boyd Wilson.

Development

During both years under review, St. Helena continued to receive substantial financial assistance from Her Majesty's Government in the forms of Colonial Development and Welfare funds and of an annual Grant-in-Aid. The territory also benefited from the Ministry of Overseas Development Technical Assistance Programme.

Employment continued at a very satisfactory level and by the end of 1965, there was no unemployment problem. With the exception of eleven men who for various reasons could not be placed in other employment, all casual labour on the books had found full-time employment, for the most part either on Ascension or on the Diplomatic Wireless Station project at Longwood.

Owing to the improvement in sheep breeding the Agricultural and Forestry Department was able to export a trial consignment of wool in 1964 which realised a fair price.

The provision of a circular saw has made it possible to supply a certain amount of boards, planks and scantlings for local use, thus to some extent relieving the island of its dependence on imported timber.

Since 1964 funds have been available under the Government's Development Plan for loans and grants to small-holders who wish to develop their holdings but who lack the necessary capital to do it. This has resulted in a modest increase in the production of food crops.

The Education Department has continued to pursue its policy of reform and reorganisation aimed at raising the general standard of education in the island, and making the maximum use of the educational resources at its disposal. The Secondary Selective School has undergone a number of changes, with the result that it can now offer a higher standard of education. The Voluntary Service Overseas students serving in St. Helena have been of considerable value in the educational field.

In 1965 the Ministry of Overseas Development financed the visit of an expert to report on the island's water resources and a rodent expert to advise on the rat problem.

General

In 1965 construction work was started at Longwood on the establishment of a Diplomatic Wireless Station.

Memorial services were held in St. Helena on the death of Sir Winston Churchill.

At the suggestion of a member of the Advisory Council, the Agricultural and Forestry Department slaughtered a number of cattle at Christmas in both 1964 and 1965 in order to ensure a wider distribution of meat to those living in country districts who otherwise might not have been able to obtain any.

A modern refuse van is now in use enabling refuse to be collected and disposed of in a more hygienic manner.

During 1965 a number of building sites in Crown Land was made available for leasing.

The new block of flats built by Government and completed in 1964 was opened for public inspection before it was occupied. This invitation attracted 446 visitors.

In February 1965 a case of typhoid fever was confirmed at Ascension. The island was placed in quarantine as a precautionary measure and no further cases occurred.

Visits

The French naval escort vessel *Protet* arrived at St. Helena on 18th August 1964 and stayed until midnight on the 19th August.

The Commander-in-Chief, South Atlantic and South America Station, Vice Admiral Sir Fitzroy Talbot, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., paid an informal visit to St. Helena in H.M.S. *Lynx* on 6th September 1964.

PART II

Chapter 1: Population

THE island population is of mixed origin, being descended from settlers from Britain under the East India Company and from employees or slaves from the East Indies and Madagascar, as well as a small number of Chinese and Africans. The language of the island has always been English, and the English way of life is firmly established.

In the census held on 21st October 1956, the population was 4,642. Of these 4,535 were born in St. Helena. The total included 2,224 males and 2,418 females, and almost exactly one-third lived in and around Jamestown. Censuses are held every ten years.

The estimated population at 31st December 1964 was 4,676 and at 31st December 1965, 4,701.

<i>Vital Statistics</i>	<i>1964</i>	<i>1965</i>
Births	131	113
Deaths	39	42
Infant mortality per 1,000 births	7.63	17.70
Still Births	1	1
Illegitimate Births	33	28
Deaths of Infants under 1 year old	1	3
Birth rate per 1,000	28.03	24.06
Death rate per 1,000	8.43	9.16
Immigrants*	231	262
Emigrants*	178	283

A table of the population from 1902 is given at Appendix II, page 64.

*Excluding movements to and from Ascension Island.

Chapter 2: Occupations, Wages and Labour Organisation

OCCUPATIONS

The principal categories of wage earners as recorded in the 1956 census, with comparative estimates at the end of 1965, were as follows:

	1956	1965
Flax industrial workers	237	298
Agricultural labourers	171	159
Skilled and general labourers	366	300
Building tradesmen and apprentices	100	78
Fishermen and boatmen	31	25
Mechanics, engine and motor drivers	74	70

The 1956 census provided the following details:

	Males	Females	Total
Professional, technical and related workers	44	66	110
Managerial, administrative and workers	69	17	86
Sales workers	26	53	79
Farmers, fishermen, etc.	177	3	180
Workers in transport and communications operations	70	3	73
Craftsmen, production process clerical workers, etc.	327	161	488
Service workers	49	106	155
Security Forces	10	1	11
Not classified	280	7	287
TOTAL	1,052	417	1,469

In 1956, of the men in the category described as "Not classified" 130 were in receipt of unemployment relief pay.

Unemployment relief pay, which had always been granted on a sliding scale according to the number of the recipient's dependants, ranging from £1 4s. 0d. a week to £1 10s. 3d. a week, was in October 1963 changed to a new system. All unemployed able-bodied men under 60 years of age were re-classified and termed "casual labourers". They were paid at the rate of 10s. per day, this being the same rate as that paid to labourers permanently employed, and given employment for three days per week irrespective of the number of their dependants. Under this new system they worked on any labouring task side by side with the permanent labourers. Hitherto, while under the classification of relief "workers", the tasks they performed were comparable with those carried out by the more aged workers.

Men of sixty years of age and over have since 1963 continued as relief workers performing light duties only, spread over a five-day week, but working only five hours a day.

At 31st December 1965 there were nine casual labourers registered while 82 elderly men were on relief employment.

WAGES AND CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT

During 1965 a Commissioner was appointed to review and make recommendations regarding, *inter alia*, basic wage scales and con-

ditions of work for Government employees. His recommendations were accepted and the new rates of pay came into force with retrospective effect from 1st July 1965.

The new conditions were also accepted by the Diplomatic Wireless Service and Ministry of Public Building and Works, while commercial employers are expected to follow the Government's lead in 1966.

A comparative table of weekly wage rates for men in 1957, 1963 and 1965 is given below:

	1957		1963		1965	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Flax-mill operatives	33	6	45	0	50	0
Agricultural labourers:						
Government	45	0	50	0	100	0
Commercial	33	6	45	0		
General labourers:						
Government	45	0	50	0	100	0
Commercial	33	6	45	0		
Skilled labour employed by						
Government:						
Carpenters, masons, plumbers,	46	6	54	6	115	0
Wood machinists	55	6	60	6	125	0

The weekly wage rates for female employees from 1963 to 1965 remained almost constant, varying between 35s. and 44s. 6d.

Government employees work an average of 42½ hours a week; commercial employees work an average of 50 hours a week.

Flax workers are usually employed between 7.30 a.m. and 5.0 p.m. and work a five-and-a-half-day-week. Public holidays and one week's holiday a year with pay are granted. One of the flax-milling firms grants a bonus to its employees in the form of an extra week's pay at Christmas.

The following particulars relate to the Public Works Department, in which 181 men were employed at the end of 1965. Their occupations and wages were as follows:

No.	Occupation	Weekly wages
30	Artisans (building and mechanical tradesmen)	125s.
15	Transport drivers (cars, lorries, road rollers)	115s.
106	Labourers	100s.
19	Apprentices (all trades, 3 years)	52s. to 90s.
11	Other categories	103s. to 109s.

The Department works 8½ hours a day Monday to Friday, i.e. 42½ hours a week, but plumbers, watermen, electricity and telephone linesmen, etc., have their hours spread over six days and are on call in emergency on Sundays and Public Holidays.

COST OF LIVING

No cost of living index is available but an index of changes in the retail prices of certain basic commodities has been maintained since 1939. Changes in this index were:

1939	1955	1960	1964
100	212	230	246

In view of the changing pattern of consumption a new index of retail prices has been started with 1965 as the base year. This index is based on the pattern of expenditure disclosed in a sample survey made during the year, i.e.:

Foodstuffs 77 per cent
Clothing 10 per cent
Household Commodities 8 per cent
Light and Fuel 5 per cent

A list of items comprised in the index with their prices at July 1965, is as follows:

<i>Item</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Price</i> <i>s. d.</i>
Bread	1½ lb. loaf	6
<i>Fats/Oils</i>		
Margarine	lb.	1 10
Butter	lb.	4 0
Fat	lb.	1 11
Oil	bot.	3 8
Canned Fruit	16 oz. tin	1 11
Jam	lb.	1 4
Sugar	lb.	8
Tea	lb.	5 10
Coffee	2 oz. tin	3 1
Cocoa	4 oz. tin	1 4
Milk	14 oz. tin	1 7½
Rice	lb.	7½
Potatoes	7 lbs.	3 0
Vegetables (fresh)	lb.	3½
Fish (fresh)	lb.	6
<i>Meat and Fish (preserved)</i>		
Meat Roll	lb.	3 0
Paste	5 oz. tin	5
Fish	7 oz. tin	1 6
Bacon	lb.	2 8
Ham	lb.	5 10
Corned Beef	lb.	2 6
<i>Spices and Sauces</i>		
Curry Powder	lb.	3 4
Pepper	oz.	7
Sauce	5 oz. bot.	1 3
<i>Meat (fresh or frozen)</i>		
Beef	lb.	2 0
Pork	lb.	2 6
Mutton	lb.	2 6
Eggs	doz.	3 6
Poultry Food	lb.	6
Biscuits	8 oz. pkt.	2 0

<i>Item</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Price</i> <i>s. d.</i>
Cereals	12 oz. pkt.	1 3
Cheese	lb.	1 6
Flour	lb.	5½
<i>Light and Fuel</i>		
Candles	each	3½
Electric Current	unit	8
Paraffin Oil	gall.	3 3
Wood	cwt.	3 0
<i>Household Expenses</i>		
Bed Sheet	each	20 0
Blanket	each	26 0
Soap	tablet	8½
Detergent	pkt.	2 5
Boot Polish	tin (small)	6½
Tooth Paste	tube	1 11
Razor Blades	pkt. of 5	1 3
<i>Clothing</i>		
Shoes	pr.	45 0
Shirt	each	29 0
Dress	each	35 0
Dress Material	yd.	3 0

Lowest prices available throughout.

LABOUR LEGISLATION

The principal laws in force for the protection of work people are:

The Factories Ordinance, Cap. 35.

The Workmen's Compensation Ordinance, Cap. 132.

The Contracts of Service Ordinance, No. 3 of 1951.

The Trades Unions and Trades Disputes Ordinance, 1959; and the regulations made thereunder.

LABOUR RELATIONS

Labour inspection duties are carried out by the Social Welfare Officer in co-operation with the Factories Inspector. The latter is concerned with the provisions of the Factories Ordinance and the former with general labour conditions. Labour inspection has to rely exclusively on persuasion, since in the absence of legislation regulating hours of work and other general labour conditions, inspection depends on the goodwill of the employer, and complaints have to be settled by conciliation. Co-operation between employers and the Labour inspectorate has been uniformly good.

MIGRATION OF LABOUR

Emigration of St. Helenians to Britain continues. The majority go as domestic servants under contract for two years. In 1965, 81 persons emigrated in this way, of whom 76 were females. It is esti-

mated that 1,500 St. Helenians have emigrated to the United Kingdom since 1945.

At the end of 1965, 342 men from St. Helena were employed on Ascension Island, 150 men by Messrs. Cable and Wireless Limited, 68 by the Ministry of Public Building and Works, and 124 by the United States Base.

Chapter 3: Public Finance and Taxation

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

The territory relies on a substantial grant-in-aid to balance its budget and on grants under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts to finance development expenditure. There is no public debt.

The principal heads of revenue were as follows:

	1962 £	1963 £	1964 £	1965 £
Customs	25,864	34,717	34,048	30,200
Port and Marine	2,783	3,409	6,003	5,950
Licences, Taxes, etc.	3,956	11,660	5,888	21,471
Reimbursements	8,933	6,276	5,794	4,230
Post Office	17,710	11,193	4,693	20,767
Rentals, etc.	5,778	5,803	6,292	6,152
Interest	994	722	1,750	1,500
Miscellaneous	3,606	2,224	1,120	1,960
Ascension	21,918	58,597	26,644	6,060
Electricity	3,764	4,530	5,329	7,021
Overseas Service Aid Scheme	12,025	9,349	7,248	11,999
TOTAL	107,331	148,480	104,809	117,310
Grant-in-Aid	116,000	129,509	163,000	137,363
TOTAL	223,331	277,989	267,809	254,673
Colonial Development & Welfare	79,772	45,285	55,429	55,000
GRAND TOTAL	303,103	323,274	323,238	309,673

The principal heads of expenditure were as follows:

	1962 £	1963 £	1964 £	1965 £
Governor	3,920	4,259	4,915	4,756
Agriculture and Forestry	15,283	17,350	16,698	18,668
Ascension	19,696	30,172	17,170	3,466
Audit	2,459	2,839	2,609	1,942
Education	18,973	20,424	19,626	24,561
Electricity and Telephone	7,830	12,785	15,075	17,411
Miscellaneous Services	56,623	55,212	54,287	61,910

	1962 £	1963 £	1964 £	1965 £
Pensions	7,727	10,798	10,352	8,468
Police	5,651	5,495	7,443	5,680
Post Office	9,899	3,329	2,399	6,183
Public Health	22,426	28,337	25,486	30,418
Public Works Department	12,819	11,008	13,162	12,379
Public Works Annually Recurrent	22,452	15,839	21,619	24,877
Public Works Non-Recurrent	1,423	5,107	11,375	11,583
Secretariat & Printing Office	9,355	10,462	9,538	10,236
Social Welfare and Relief	16,723	13,947	15,845	9,460
Treasury and Customs	6,484	6,544	6,677	7,554
Overseas Service Aid Scheme	—	—	10,087	12,508
Colonial Development and Welfare Funds	50,734	43,433	53,430	55,000
GRAND TOTAL	290,477	297,340	317,793	327,060

Statement of Assets and Liabilities at 31st December 1964

Liabilities	£	Assets	£
Savings Bank	209,068	Cash held locally and by Crown Agents, London	71,241
Special Funds	23,946	Investments Savings Bank	173,486
Other Deposits	18,524	Investments Special Funds	5,787
General Revenue Balance	17,387	Advances	18,411
	<u>£268,925</u>		<u>£268,925</u>

TAXATION

The principal sources of taxation and the yield from each during 1964 and 1965 were as follows:

	1964 £	1965 £
Customs:		
Import duties	31,036	30,000
Port and Marine:		
Wharfage	5,255	5,000
Licences:		
Motor Vehicles	831	850
Trade	140	140
Liquor	107	125
Firearms	75	75
Dog	209	210
Miscellaneous	192	200
Taxes, etc.:		
Income Tax	3,659	4,000
Entertainment Tax	181	180
Parcel Tax	—	100
Personal Tax	—	75
Estate and Succession Duties	271	15,300

Customs Duties

The territory's Customs Tariff is based on the Standard International Trade Classification. The majority of the rates of duty are

ad valorem but there are some specific rates, notably for liquor and tobacco. Imports from Commonwealth countries are accorded a preference (usually from $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent to 5 per cent) compared with the general rate of duty. A very wide range of goods is admitted either duty free or at very low rates, e.g., foodstuffs, clothing, household goods, building materials, machinery and equipment, drugs, radio sets, marine equipment, educational and cultural articles, etc. The main duty producing items are liquor, tobacco, petrol, confectionery, motor vehicles, paper manufactures, toilet preparations and biscuits. Articles (other than liquor and tobacco) carrying duties of over 25 per cent are firearms and ammunition, perfumery and cosmetics, jewellery, watches and clocks. Facilities are available for the duty free entry of articles temporarily imported by visitors to the territory.

Death Duties

Duties are payable on all real and personal property which passes on the death of a person and are governed by the Estate and Succession Duties Ordinance. In the case of a person domiciled in the territory duty is payable on all property in the territory and all personal property wherever situated. Relief is available in respect of any duty paid in the United Kingdom on the same property. In the case of a person not domiciled in the territory, duty is only payable on property in the territory. The duties are divided into:

- (a) Estate duty, which is a charge on the body of the estate, on a scale of one-half per cent over £250 and not exceeding £500, one per cent to £1,000, two per cent to £2,000, four, six, and eight per cent to £3,000, £5,000 and £7,000 respectively, and scaling up to 25 per cent on estates over £60,000. No duty is payable on estates not exceeding £250.
- (b) Succession duty, which is imposed in addition to the estate duty, is collected at rates varying with the relationship of the successor. The scale commences with succession value over £250 and not exceeding £500, the rates in the three classes concerned being one-half per cent for a husband, lineal descendant or ancestor of the deceased, two per cent for a brother or sister or their descendants and four per cent in the case of any lesser degree of relationship. The rates increase to one, four and eight per cent on a succession value not exceeding £1,000 to two, 10 and 20 per cent up to £10,000 and thereafter scale up to four, 15 and 25 per cent on a value in excess of £30,000. No duty is payable where the successor is a wife. No duty is payable on a value not exceeding £250.

Stamp Duties

There are charges levied on all classes of instruments scheduled in the Stamp Duties Ordinance, and are collected by means of postage stamps. Some of the principal duties are:

	s.	d.
Affidavits, declarations, etc.	5	0
Contracts or agreements	from 2	6 to 5s.
Leases according to tenure and rental	from 1	0 to £2
Deed of transfer of immovable property for every £10	1	0

Entertainment Tax

The Entertainment Tax (Consolidation) Ordinance imposes a tax on every ticket sold for any public entertainment. The rate is a penny on a ticket not exceeding 1s., twopence on a ticket exceeding 1s. but not exceeding 2s., and threepence on a ticket costing more than 2s.

Personal Tax

A personal tax is payable annually by all residents of the territory who (1) have an overseas income, (2) have either no local income or pay less than £5 in local income tax and (3) whose total income exceeds £380 (£420 in the case of a married person). The wife of a resident paying personal tax is exempt from this tax. The rate of tax is £5, or in the case of those who pay local income tax of less than £5, the difference between the amount of income tax paid and £5.

Income Tax

Income tax is payable on incomes derived from local sources only, in accordance with the Income Tax Ordinance, 1953. The present rate of tax is 1s. 3d. in the £ on the first £1,500, and 1s. 9d. in the £ on any excess of chargeable income over £1,500. In assessing the chargeable income a deduction of £300 is allowed to an individual who is resident in the territory, or who is a British subject. In addition, an abatement of one-third of the tax payable is allowed in the case of a married tax-payer whose wife is living with him or is wholly maintained by him. Company tax is payable at 1s. 6d. in the £. A statement showing the incidence of the tax is given in Appendix III, page 65.

Chapter 4: Currency and Banking

THE Currency, Coinage and Legal Tender Ordinance provides that the territory's currency should be Bank of England notes and United Kingdom coins; and this is the only currency in circulation. The estimated amount of currency in circulation at the end of 1965 was £100,000.

There are no commercial banks but there is a Government Savings Bank. The aggregate of depositors' accounts at the end of 1964 was £209,068, the number of depositors being 1,301. In addition some local merchants accept cheques at their discretion. Remittances to and from the territory may be made through the Post Office by postal or money orders. Larger sums may be remitted through the Crown Agents for Overseas Governments, London, or through the St. Helena Government Treasury. A charge of $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent is made on the latter.

Chapter 5: Commerce

THE total imports (excluding bullion specie and imports by the Government of St. Helena and the Diplomatic Wireless Service) were valued at £309,974 in 1964 and £295,176 in 1965. The total exports were valued at £105,347 in 1964 and £74,341 in 1965.

IMPORTS

The following table shows the principal heads and respective values of imports for the two years under review and the two previous years:

	1962 £	1963 £	1964 £	1965 £
Food, drink and tobacco	115,452	124,183	142,644	123,904
Raw materials and articles mainly un- manufactured	11,693	7,611	7,311	15,254
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	117,509	147,088	159,873	156,015
Miscellaneous and unclassified	344	796	146	3
	244,988	279,678	309,974	295,176

The quantities and values of items imported in the two years under review were as follows:

			Quantity		Value	
			1964	1965	1964	1965
					£	£
Beer and Stout	gal.		21,831	32,429	8,750	12,223
Biscuits	cwt.		236	244	2,912	3,129
Butter	"		170	132	2,773	2,701
Cheese	"		438	440	5,437	6,278
Confectionery	"		480	451	6,852	6,575
Flour	ton		476	295	19,720	12,215
Grains and Meal	cwt.		3,088	4,930	5,697	6,765
Jams and Marmalade	"		199	192	1,377	1,300
Lard and substitutes	"		853	494	6,231	3,863
Margarine	"		952	720	7,911	6,478
Meats (tinned)	"		691	487	11,504	9,362
Meats (salted, including Hams and Bacons)	"		428	405	7,183	6,227
Milk and Milk Powder	"		694	838	6,966	6,416
Rice	ton		146	85	7,903	4,768
Sugar	cwt.		4,284	3,499	9,227	7,592
Spirits and Liqueurs	gal.		1,271	1,676	1,847	2,465
Tea	cwt.		186	181	4,393	4,323
Tobacco and Cigarettes	lb.		11,429	7,291	7,984	4,984
Textile Fabrics Woven	sq. yd.		14,735	13,214	2,591	1,833
Mineral Oil and Motor Spirits	gal.		191,275	267,070	25,803	29,181
Motor Vehicles	no.		35	40	14,462	13,964
Machinery and Parts			—	—	5,074	1,477
Timber	ton		48	200	1,497	9,591
Cement	"		638	546	5,241	4,951
Coal	"		63	73	573	712
Other articles	"		—	—	130,066	125,803
					309,974	295,176

The sources of imports were as follows:

	1962	Per	1963	Per	1964	Per	1965	Per
	£	cent	£	cent	£	cent	£	cent
Britain	135,424	55.27	164,449	58.80	184,528	59.53	157,375	53.32
Australia	1,965	0.80	185	0.06	186	0.06	127	0.04
New Zealand	7,045	2.88	7,325	2.62	7,994	2.58	8,536	2.89
Canada	950	0.39	15	0.01	765	0.25	1,068	0.36
Rest of Common- wealth	12,600	5.14	7,847	2.81	7,727	2.49	15,718	5.32
	157,984		179,821		201,200		182,824	
South Africa	45,270	18.48	59,989	21.45	67,134	21.66	80,871	27.40
Other countries	41,734	17.04	39,868	14.25	41,640	13.43	31,481	10.67
	244,988		279,678		309,974		295,176	

EXPORTS

The quantity and value of exports during the years 1962, 1963, 1964 and 1965 are shown below:

	1962		1963		1964		1965	
	Tons	£	Tons	£	Tons	£	Tons	£
Hemp	966	60,658	780	62,144	953	76,425	550	45,498
Tow	288	9,298	195	8,182	455	15,990	294	9,408
Rope and Twine	51	5,308	41	4,500	2	221	16	1,526
Other articles	85	25,802	48	13,193	57	12,711	76	17,909
	1,390	101,066	1,064	88,019	1,467	105,347	936	74,341

The destination of exports was:

	1962 £	Per cent	1963 £	Per cent	1964 £	Per cent	1965 £	Per cent
Britain . . .	41,110	40.68	48,372	54.97	52,502	49.84	49,260	66.26
South Africa . .	53,248	52.69	36,293	41.24	41,261	39.17	14,500	19.51
Other countries .	6,708	6.63	3,354	3.79	11,584	10.99	10,581	14.23
	<u>101,066</u>		<u>88,019</u>		<u>105,347</u>		<u>74,341</u>	

Chapter 6: Production

LAND UTILISATION AND LAND TENURE

Two-thirds of the 47 square miles comprising the island of St. Helena consists of barren or semi-barren land. The remainder, consisting of the high centre of the island, is fertile, receives an average annual rainfall of 40 inches and contains a little arable land, about seven square miles of fair pasture, three square miles of established forest and about five square miles which have been planted with New Zealand flax (*Phormium tenax*). Apart from the Government lands at Longwood (200 acres) and Woodlands (30 acres), the arable land consists largely of scattered plots of from half an acre to five acres in extent on pockets of alluvial soil in the valley bottoms. A few of these are irrigated from small perennial streams, but the majority rely on the rainfall. They are used by market gardeners who supply fruit (mainly bananas) and vegetables for local consumption.

The pasture lands have been ring-fenced and sub-divided. The quality of the pasturages is poor, due primarily to the loss of much of the top soil through misuse in the past, and to the fact that on such soils the establishment of nutritious grass varieties is difficult. The pastures are too steep to permit of mechanical improvement such as ploughing and reseedling, and the only possibility of further development and improvement is by means of applications of mainly nitrogenous fertilizers. Fact-finding experiments on rates of fertilizer application are being conducted, and on their completion steps will be taken to carry out pasture fertilization. Tests that have been made indicate that an application of 150 lb. UREA per acre per annum will double normal yields.

Forest areas are gradually being extended by planting down towards and into what are classed as semi-barren areas. These areas, some of which were once fertile but were despoiled by the goat, present a difficult problem. All wild goats on these open ranges have now been eliminated and there has been a marked improvement in

the vegetative coverage. The pioneer species taking over are mainly lantana and pioneer grasses but quite a number of trees from seed dropped by birds are springing up. It will be many decades before such areas are recovered to a point where they can be brought back into productive use.

Land is held in fee simple or is leased. The largest land owners are two private firms who have large holdings of New Zealand flax. The Government farms approximately half the arable area and either farms or controls some four-fifths of the grazing areas. Commonage grazing areas are made available by Government to private stock owners on a *per capita per mensem* basis. There are a number of homesteads of varying sizes held in fee simple, but the majority of the "cottage and up to one acre of land" variety of holdings are leased from Government on an annual rental. There is at present no scheme for land re-settlement and no pressure of demand for additional land. The grazing areas have insufficient watering points to make practicable their subdivision into viable smallholdings, and the economic nature of arable agriculture is such as not to be attractive to smallholders. It is therefore difficult to envisage any change in the present system of land holding.

CROPS

Apart from New Zealand flax, the island does not produce any exportable agricultural commodity.

New Zealand Flax (Phormium tenax)

The production of hemp and tow, the two main products of *Phormium tenax*, is the main agricultural activity of the island. Two local firms own the greater part of the leaf growing area. They also own the seven processing mills. During 1964 and 1965 there was a marked drop in prices; at the end of 1965 the price of superior hemp was £58 a ton as compared with £125 a ton at the end of 1963. This has put the industry in a parlous state. The production figures over the past ten years are:

Year	Hemp Tons	Value £	Tow Tons	Value £	Rope and Twine Tons	Value £	Total Value £
1956 . . .	508	31,787	344	13,670	68	6,852	52,309
1957 . . .	629	33,233	178	6,974	45	4,560	44,769
1958 . . .	915½	42,226	275	6,581	57½	5,522	54,329
1959 . . .	589	35,558	299	7,067	40½	4,131	46,756
1960 . . .	823	66,990	399	12,147	58	6,532	85,669
1961 . . .	597	41,311	279	10,795	50	5,264	57,370
1962 . . .	966	60,658	288	9,298	51	5,308	75,264
1963 . . .	780	62,114	195	8,142	41	4,500	74,756
1964 . . .	953½	76,425	455	15,990	2	221	92,636
1965 . . .	804	65,914	251	5,463	39	6,502	77,879

Food Crops

Food production on the island consists of meat (beef, mutton, pork and poultry) vegetables—mainly potatoes, cabbage, beans, peas, onions and tomatoes—and fruit, mainly bananas. No overall production figures for vegetables and fruit exist as the trade is carried out by smallholders who sell their crops out of hand. The island cannot produce sufficient meat for its requirements. No butter or cheese is produced and the supply of fresh milk is limited. Apart from occasional seasonal shortages the supply of all classes of vegetables was more than adequate during the two years under review.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Stock census figures from 1957 are as follows:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Horses</i>	<i>Donkeys</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Goats</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Poultry</i>
1957 . . .	871	27	1,125	1,163	1,716	324	8,908
1959 . . .	743	24	999	1,096	1,802	173	9,012
1961 . . .	578	26	907	1,071	1,618	225	9,614
1963 . . .	657	24	945	1,244	1,296	197	11,737
1964 . . .	686	25	925	1,168	1,230	270	9,904
1965 . . .	678	20	906	1,161	1,200	302	10,162

The number of animals slaughtered per annum since 1960 are:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Pigs</i>
1960 . . .	233	196	123
1961 . . .	164	105	123
1962 . . .	139	115	151
1963 . . .	141	204	127
1964 . . .	169	164	181
1965 . . .	162	122	211

The above figures represent only those animals slaughtered at the municipal abattoir; sheep, pigs and other livestock are more often slaughtered by the owner on his homestead.

It has been estimated that the total numbers of animals and poultry slaughtered provide 35 lb. of locally produced meat a head of the population a year. To this can be added imported canned and frozen meats which are consumed at the rate of 27 lb. a head per year. Locally produced eggs and fish for which no data are available are also consumed. The prices of locally produced beef, mutton and pork are controlled. Beef is 2s. 0d. per lb., mutton and pork 2s. 6d. per lb. Other meat prices are not controlled. Goat meat is 1s. 10d. per lb. and poultry 1s. 9d. per lb. The sea fisheries are not fully exploited by the local fishermen and fish is often in short supply. Mackerel can be bought for 2d. and 3d. each and barracuda and tunny cost 6d. per "cut" of from one to two lb. depending on the size of the catch.

Livestock Improvement

In 1960, a scheme was inaugurated to improve the island types of cattle, sheep and pigs which were inbred and of poor quality.

During the past five years two Hereford bulls and one Red Poll were imported to improve the cattle for meat production and a nucleus of 50 of the best cows owned by the Government was used as a breeding herd. This herd has now grown to 200 animals and improved stock is now being sold to islanders as breeding stock. Similarly the Government's sheep flock was reduced to 70 and Cheviot rams have been introduced. The flock now stands at 300 and again is doing much to improve the standard of privately owned stock. The nondescript pigs have been improved by the importation of Large Black and Large White breeds. These have been cross-bred and the resulting hybrid is in great demand and is proving most suitable as a cottager's pig.

The above measures have done much to improve the meat situation. The progeny from the improved stock is between 25 per cent and 40 per cent heavier than the old type of breed. Because of the limited grazing land available, the quantity of beef and mutton cannot be increased significantly but the Government's efforts to increase the supply of weaner pigs to cottagers have continued to be successful. Despite the increased number made available during 1965, demand still exceeded supply. To encourage the keeping of pigs and poultry, the Growers' Co-operative Society has arranged to import feeding stuffs and to sell them as cheaply as possible. This has had a marked influence on the production and availability of fresh pork and poultry.

Weather

During 1964 the pattern of rainfall made agriculture very difficult. Although the precipitation of 36.50 inches was about average, 24.30 inches of this fell in the four months June to September, and during this time soils were waterlogged and unworkable. During the rest of the year there was insufficient rainfall and crops suffered accordingly. During 1965 rainfall was much more beneficially distributed and good crops were reaped.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT STAFF

The only overseas member of the staff is the Agricultural and Forestry Officer. The day-to-day running of the various branches of the Department is entirely in the hands of local officers.

Agricultural Training

The Agricultural Department has on its staff 42 youths between the ages of 15 and 18 years who are taught agriculture under a Youth Training Scheme. Youths of this age, who have left school but are too young for adult employment, have little prospect of finding work on the island. The scheme is therefore both sociologically and economically desirable. The youths work on the various activities of the Department's farms, market gardens, and dairies, and in addition are given lectures twice a week on agricultural subjects. In 1965 two of them were sent for training to an Agricultural Institute in Northamptonshire. On completion of their training they will be appointed to posts within the Department.

AFFORESTATION

The planting of trees has a three-fold objective. First, to protect the water catchment areas and springs which are the only source of water supply on the island; second, to reclaim marginal, eroding, and unproductive areas and third, to provide fuel, there being no other natural resources available. Some 627 tons of firewood were sold to the public from Government forests during 1964. A new departure has been the acquisition of a circular saw and a quantity of sawn timber is now being made available from local sources. Up to 20,000 trees are planted annually, mainly as infills in existing forests as felling takes place, but in addition the area of afforestation is slowly being extended into the drier areas.

FISHERIES

Towards the end of 1965 a licence was granted to Messrs. Frank Robb and Co. (St. Helena) Limited to develop the island's fish resources. The company has not yet commenced operations.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

The St. Helena Growers' Co-operative Society is the only one on the island. It is both a consumers' and a marketing society. With premises in Jamestown, it provides consumer goods such as seed, implements, and feeding-stuffs to its members, and markets their produce, mainly vegetables, locally, to visiting ships and to Ascension Island. The local market is limited and is soon over-supplied, and this together with the decrease in the number of ships calling over recent years has inhibited the growth of this enterprise.

Sales since 1961 have been as follows:

Year	Amount lbs.	Value £
1961	173,951	3,086
1962	142,122	2,955
1963	122,850	2,314
1964	135,005	2,818
1965	167,843	3,475

Chapter 7: Social Services

EDUCATION

The educational system is similar to that of England. Since 1941 the Government has been solely responsible for education. The schools are under the direction of the Education Officer assisted by a Board of Education appointed by the Governor.

Education is compulsory and free for all children between the ages of five and fifteen but the power to exempt after the age of fourteen rests with the Education Officer. 1,208 children were enrolled in the twelve schools in January 1965. The population is literate and educational standards continue to improve.

Total expenditure on education in 1964 was £19,626 and in 1965 £24,561 (estimated). These figures exclude Colonial Development and Welfare funds which amounted to approximately £7,400 over the two years.

STAFF

Staff at 31st December 1965

School	No. on roll Jan. 1965	Senior Head Tchr.	Head Tchr.	Senior Tchr.	1st Asst. Tchr.	Asst. Tchr.	Pupil Tchr.	Wood- work Domes- tic Sc. Handi- crafts Ins.	Total
Infant (5-7 years): Jamestown Infant	90	—	1	—	—	2	2	—	5
Infant/Jun. (5-11 years): Blue Hill	22	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2
Country Junior	78	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	4
Half Tree Hollow	116	—	1	—	1	—	3	—	5
Longwood	157	—	1	—	1	3	1	—	6

<i>School</i>	<i>No. on roll Jan. 1965</i>	<i>Senior Head Tchr.</i>	<i>Head Tchr.</i>	<i>Senior Tchr.</i>	<i>1st Asst. Tchr.</i>	<i>Asst. Tchr.</i>	<i>Pupil Tchr.</i>	<i>Wood- work Domes- tic Sc. Handi- crafts Ins.</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Junior (7-11 years):</i>									
Jamestown Junior	141	1	—	1	—	2	2	—	6
<i>All Age (5-15 years):</i>									
Levelwood	77	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2
Sandy Bay	72	—	1	—	—	2	—	1	4
<i>Senior (11-15 years):</i>									
Country Senior	161	1	—	2	—	3	1	3c	10
Harford	105	1	—	1	—	—	1	2	5
Pilling	137	—	1	2	—	—	1	3	7
<i>Secondary (11-15+ years):</i>									
Secondary Selective	52	1a	—	2b	—	1	—	—	4
		4	8	9	3	14	13	9	60

Total Children: 1,208

Total Teachers 60

a. A.E.O. (Overseas Officer) as Headmaster

b. Includes one Deputy Headmaster

c. Includes one Part-time Teacher

The 60 teachers shown in the above table do not include four V.S.O. cadet teachers.

The Education Officer is assisted by one local and two expatriate Assistant Education Officers who are responsible respectively for teacher training, headmastership of the Secondary Selective School and further education.

Teacher Training

The system of training now consists of one year of local training followed by two or three years' teaching and, if the teacher's ability warrants it, a three-year course overseas leading to a Certificate in Education.

In recent years great difficulty has been encountered in finding suitable school leavers for entry to the profession. Much of the students' training has had to consist of tuition directed towards raising their basic academic standard. There are signs, however, that a more suitable type of candidate is applying for teacher training scholarships, largely due to the improving academic standard of the Secondary Selective School. Local training also places great emphasis on teaching practice which includes two three-week periods in the year and a period of observation and group practice each week. Students who pass the basic course at the training centre are appointed as pupil teachers for a period of two or three years, during which time they are expected to attend regular Saturday morning classes in academic and professional studies. In addition,

their teaching is carefully supervised by head teachers and the Education Officer and his assistants.

All serving teachers have the opportunity of taking any of the courses offered by the Further Education programme. Holiday courses organised for teachers are well attended. At the 1965 winter holiday course a lecture on the factors in selection at the age of eleven-plus was given. Teachers examined and used junior science kits and attended an exhibition of reading books and visual aid material. Some time was also spent in balsa-wood modelling.

At the end of 1965 there were six local young teachers taking three-year courses at education colleges in the United Kingdom, for a Certificate in Education. Two of these are due to complete their course in 1966 and return to St. Helena. In addition, two senior teachers were at Oxford and London University Institutes of Education attending one-year courses in primary school work and in audio-visual aids. Subject to their acceptance at colleges in the United Kingdom it is the policy of the Education Department to increase the number of young teachers now being sent overseas for three-year courses and to afford all senior teachers an opportunity of taking a short course in teaching practice and to observe methods of teaching in the United Kingdom.

Schools

Improvements continue in the provision of standard textbooks and a start has been made in teaching basic science at a fourth year level in the primary school. A Central Reading Scheme was introduced in 1965 to improve the quality and quantity of reading books available to all pupils.

The standard of work at the Secondary Selective School is now being geared to the requirements of 'O' Level in the London University General Certificate of Education and pupils will enter a sixth year for the first time in 1966.

In the senior schools, the curriculum is directed towards the practical needs of pupils. Four schools have gardens which are inspected periodically by the Agricultural and Forestry Officer and the Education Officer. There are three housecraft and handicraft centres. Needlework, lacework, domestic science and woodwork are taught in these centres and in those schools which are not large enough to warrant the building of a centre.

The distribution of dried milk provided by UNICEF has continued, as has the provision of a mid-day meal for about 40 per cent of all pupils. Medical and dental inspections of all schoolchildren are regularly carried out.

Funds granted under a Colonial Development and Welfare Scheme enabled the programme of improvement to the structure and decoration of schools to continue.

Further Education

As more qualified teachers have become available, this aspect of the Department's work has been extended. Courses are now offered at the standard of G.C.E. 'A' and 'O' Levels and Royal Society of Arts examinations and in vocational subjects such as housecraft, dressmaking and woodwork. In all, courses are now offered in nineteen subjects. Classes are held in the Jamestown and St. Paul's districts and it is hoped to introduce evening classes at Longwood when conditions permit.

During the period a number of adult students passed G.C.E. 'O' Level subjects in mathematics, English language and literature, history, art and geography.

PUBLIC HEALTH

General Health

St. Helena has one of the most temperate climates in the world. There is no industrial pollution of the atmosphere. There are no endemic diseases of note but the population is unusually susceptible to epidemic afflictions and minor ailments, both of which may be attributable to the island's isolation.

In spite of the relatively low income of the population and limited supplies of certain foodstuffs (particularly fresh meat, fruit and fresh fish), obvious signs of malnutrition are remarkable by their scarcity. Considerable credit for this must be attributed to the free issues of powdered milk to pregnant and nursing mothers and to all children up to school-leaving age and to the cod liver oil capsules issued to necessitous children. Both these items are supplied by UNICEF. Flour is fortified with vitamin B.

Infestations with ascaris and enterobius are common but cause little serious illness. Prophylactic measures to eradicate this nuisance have so far proved unsuccessful.

It has now been established that leptospirosis is the most common cause of pyrexias of uncertain origin on the island. Research continues with the assistance of the Leptospirosis Reference Laboratory in London. The source is suspected of being mainly in the large rat population which was the subject of expert study during 1965. Fortunately, the common varieties of leptospirosis encountered are amenable to early treatment and have therefore not been responsible for any deaths.

The improved staff situation in 1964 made it possible to complete a mass immunisation campaign against poliomyelitis using live attenuated virus donated by Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome.

Preliminary plans were completed for further training programmes in the fields of dispensing, health visiting and district and mental nursing.

An inspection of all school children was carried out by the Public Health Department, the results of which will provide the means of assessing the effect on nutrition of an ascaris eradication programme now planned.

More effective systems of record keeping for out-patient treatment immunisations and morbidity statistics have been introduced.

In 1964, four small epidemics, virus pneumonia in infants in January, influenza in June, gastro-enteritis in August, and leptospirosis in September, were without mortality.

1965 was an unusually bad year for influenza. There were minor epidemics in March and November and a major epidemic associated with an epidemic of streptococcal sore throat, which lasted from July to September. The incidence of complications was unusually high.

A sub-epidemic of rheumatic fever which began in late 1964 continued into early 1965. This condition has not been seen on the island for many years. Some 12 cases were treated in hospital without complications. This recrudescence was not associated with any other unusual disease pattern that could be identified as its source.

Three cases of tetanus with one death were a reminder of the prevalence of this condition. Immigrants and visitors are advised to be immunised against tetanus before arrival.

Although amoebiasis is seen it is rarely the cause of illness. Malaria, cholera, yellow fever, typhus and plague are unknown and there has been no case of typhoid contracted on the island within memory. Tuberculosis continues to be very uncommon, no new case being found during the period under review. Venereal diseases are also extremely rare.

Patients for deliberative major surgery and radiotherapy are sent to Cape Town where the assistance of the South African medical authorities is greatly appreciated.

Midwifery continues to be one of the major functions of the hospital where all confinements are conducted, there being no domestic midwifery service.

	1964	1965
Total number of confinements	132	113
Multiple births	Nil	Nil
Stillbirths	1	1
Abortions	7	10
Maternal deaths	Nil	Nil
Infant deaths:		
1st day	Nil	1
2nd to 7th day	1	Nil
8th to 28th day	Nil	Nil
Remainder of first year of life	Nil	Nil
(One live birth and infant death resulting from premature delivery before the 28th week of gestation is not included in the above figures).		
Maternal death rate 1961-1965	0 per 602 live births	
Neonatal mortality rate 1964-65	2 per 244 or 8.2 per 1,000	
Infant mortality rate 1964-65	3 per 244 or 12.3 per 1,000	
Stillbirth rate 1964-65	2 per 246 or 8.1 per 1,000	

<i>Causes of death</i>	1964	1965
(A) Major groups		
1. Degenerative diseases of the cardiovascular system—all ages	21	26
2. Malignant diseases—all ages	8	6
3. Other causes—over age 70	3	5
4. Prematurity and conditions peculiar to new-born	1	1
5. Others	6	3
	39	41
(B) By age excluding those due to malignant diseases, vascular degeneration or associated with the extremes of life		

Age	Cause of death	1964	1965
60-70	Accident	Nil	1
50-60	Asthma	Nil	2
	Haemorrhage	1	Nil
40-50	Uraemia	1	Nil
30-40		Nil	Nil
20-30	Accident	1	Nil
10-20	Accident	1	Nil
1-10	Accident	2	Nil

Medical Facilities

A modern hospital of 54 beds provides for the routine and emergency needs of the population.

A mental hospital built in 1954 accommodates the mentally ill and those in need of greater care and attention than can be provided in the Parish Home, which cares for the lonely aged.

Regular visits by the medical officers and midwife and district nurse to six country clinics supply the out-patient needs of the rural

population, including the supervision of child welfare and ante-natal care.

The dental and physiotherapy units, the Jamestown Child Welfare Clinic, the laboratory, stores and administrative offices are housed next door to the General Hospital where limited X-ray facilities are available.

Hygiene and Sanitation

The Public Health Inspector carries out all supervisory duties, including the supervision of food supplies and their manufacture, the proper maintenance of sewage disposal, water supplies and general standards of hygiene, including disinfection of premises.

All houses in Jamestown and an increasing number in the country districts have a piped water supply. Where this is not the case supplies are obtained from centrally placed storage tanks. Plans for increasing storage capacity are being implemented in districts where supplies have been found to be inadequate in times of drought.

Waterborne sewage disposal is universal in Jamestown and septic tank systems have been installed in some houses in the country districts. Elsewhere the occupier is responsible for the disposal of waste from chemical or simple bucket latrines.

Staff

There is no private practitioner on the island.

The Government senior medical staff establishment comprises a Senior Medical Officer, Medical Officer, Dental Officer, Matron and three Nursing Sisters. These posts are open to those with qualifications recognised in the United Kingdom. Nursing staff must also be State Certificated Midwives.

During 1964 and early 1965 the Medical Officer's wife, herself a doctor, carried out part-time duties in the anaesthetic, midwifery and gynaecological departments.

In 1965 the Department was without the services of a second doctor for some five months until the arrival of a medical officer in September on temporary appointment.

With the arrival of a nursing sister to fill one of the three vacant posts, in November 1965, the Matron proceeded to the United Kingdom on leave. The other two established posts for nursing sisters remained vacant throughout 1965.

The locally trained nursing staff of the hospital consists of a staff nurse, four senior nurses, nine nurses and probationers and two male nurses. A qualified nurse was attached part-time to the physiotherapy

unit to supervise remedial exercises. The Public Health Inspector has two trainee assistants. The laboratory technician carries out all investigations commonly required. For specialised investigations specimens are sent to South Africa or the United Kingdom. The midwife and district nurse provides the ante-natal, post natal, infant and child welfare services. In addition, with the help of one assistant, she undertakes home and district nursing.

The mental hospital is cared for by a charge nurse who is assisted by a staff of two nurses and an orderly.

The part-time dental assistant practises dentistry under the supervision of the Dental Officer who is also assisted by an apprentice dental mechanic and two chairside assistants.

The Chief Clerk is responsible for the office and he is assisted by two full-time clerks and one part-time officer.

Two student nurses are now receiving training in London.

Preventive Medicine

Stocks of tetanus antitoxin to commence an island-wide immunisation programme are available but lack of staff in 1965 delayed the campaign.

Increasing numbers are making use of the facilities offered at the infant and child welfare clinics and are obtaining immunisation against diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough and smallpox. The immunisation of the 2,000 children who have not had measles is being planned for 1966.

Expenditure

Departmental expenditure continues at the rate of approximately 9.5 per cent of the total annual approved estimates. In 1964 it was £25,486 and in 1965 it was estimated to be £30,418.

SOCIAL WELFARE

The established post of Social Welfare Officer, hitherto made possible by a grant from Colonial Development and Welfare funds, is now provided for in the territory's budget.

The staff of the Social Welfare and Relief Department consists of the Social Welfare Officer, an assistant Welfare Officer, the Overseer of the Poor and one clerk. The department's functions include the giving of advice and assistance to those in need or in difficulty and co-operation with the Poor Relief Board.

Membership of the Poor Relief Board consists of two official members appointed by the Governor, two members being ratepayers

nominated by the Governor from members of the Advisory Council and four members elected by the ratepayers. The Government makes an annual grant-in-aid of £2,000 to this Board which, in addition, collects about £1,500 by means of rates on properties. Funds are supplied by the Board for the maintenance of a Parish Home in which the aged, destitute and infirm are cared for under comfortable and pleasant living conditions. The Home can accommodate 36 people; at the end of 1965 there were 27 in residence. Admission is controlled by the Poor Relief Board which stipulates the payment of contributions towards upkeep by relatives wherever possible. In addition, the Board gives relief to those in need living outside the Home. This takes the form of food tickets and cash payments. At the end of 1965, 113 persons were in receipt of this form of assistance.

A contributory old age pension scheme is at present under consideration.

Three Social Centres in the country districts and one in Jamestown, financed from Colonial Development and Welfare funds, provide social and recreational activities.

Other group activities include Women's Institutes, a Young Farmers' Club, Rifle Clubs and a Parent-Teacher Association. There is a group of Scouts and Cubs and a Ranger company in Jamestown and Girl Guides and Brownies in almost all districts including Jamestown. There are also three sections of the Church Lads Brigade. The Scouts and Cubs hold an annual camp in the country. The Rangers and Guides and the Church Lads Brigade also hold camps from time to time. There is an active Red Cross Detachment and Red Cross Junior Links.

Many islanders make financial provision for times of sickness and to meet burial expenses by subscribing to one or more of the six friendly societies established on the island many years ago, and which have a total membership of over 3,000. All these societies are subject to control by regulations made under the Friendly Societies Ordinance. They play an important part in the social structure, preserving traditional ceremonies and affording a valuable means of insurance against acute distress.

To improve conditions for the men on shift duty during the loading and off-loading of cargo vessels, sleeping quarters have been provided near the wharf. The building is fitted with 118 bunks, a room for meals, lavatories and a shower, and was completed towards the end of 1965.

The building of a home to accommodate about 30 children in need of care and protection was started in the latter part of 1965, and is expected to be opened during 1966.

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING

For many years the shortage and standard of housing on the island have been a major social problem. In 1964 a committee of the Advisory Council was appointed to review the position and to make recommendations for its amelioration. The Committee recommended that the problem should be dealt with by the building of additional accommodation by Government and the granting of financial assistance to private persons for building new accommodation and for repairing and improving existing dwellings. These recommendations were accepted in October 1964 and a Housing Assistance Board was established to administer comprehensive arrangements for granting financial assistance to private house owners.

In the two years under review Government built a block of six self-contained two-bedroomed flats in Jamestown, five detached houses at Longwood and three at Half Tree Hollow. A further two blocks of six flats are at present under construction. Both flats and houses are provided with baths, stoves and sinks and each has a floor area of approximately 750 square feet. The sanitation disposal of the flats is by public sewer and that of the houses by septic tanks and soakaways. In addition the Government converted old store-rooms and garages at Ladder Hill into up-to-date self-contained living quarters. All these new buildings and conversions were financed by Colonial Development and Welfare funds.

The Housing Assistance Board dealt with 258 applications from private house-owners for repairs, improvements or new construction. The following table shows the various categories of applications approved by the Board up to the 31st December 1965:

	No.	Grant £	Loan £	Total £
Repairs	81	2,408	2,239	4,647
Improvements	40	1,004	1,250	2,254
New construction	41	2,703	3,931	6,634
TOTAL	162	6,115	7,420	13,535

To finance the above assistance, the Budget provided £3,479 and the remaining £10,056 came from Colonial Development and Welfare funds.

Assistance is assessed by the Board on the merits of each case and the extent to which the assistance is likely to result in either safeguarding existing accommodation or producing additional housing of adequate standards. In the case of repairs, assistance is afforded by loan and/or grant according to the applicant's circumstances, the

grant element ranging from nil to 100 per cent of the assistance approved. Assistance for improvements and new construction is similarly assessed but in such cases the grant element does not normally exceed 50 per cent of the total assistance approved. Further, assistance is restricted to those cases where the applicant is making a reasonable contribution of his own (normally not less than 10 per cent) of the total cost of the project. Assistance is provided in the form of building materials at cost, and in approved cases the labour costs are paid in whole or in part from Board funds. No assistance is given in the form of cash. Households able to carry out their own work but lacking the necessary tools are able to borrow what they require from a tool stock purchased by Government and financed by a small Colonial Development and Welfare scheme.

These schemes have already done much to improve the housing situation and, if the present momentum is maintained, the coming year should see the Island's long-outstanding housing requirements substantially met.

There is no town planning legislation and the erection and repairs of buildings in Jamestown are controlled by the Buildings Committee appointed under the Public Health Ordinance.

Chapter 8: Legislation

NINE Ordinances were enacted in 1964 and 24 in 1965 and included:

The Aliens (Registration) Ordinance, 1964, provides for the registration of aliens if they stay on the island for more than seven days;

The Parcels Tax Ordinance requires the payment of tax on certain parcels received in St. Helena through the Post Office and this corresponds to the wharfage dues payable on normal freight imports;

The Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1965, and the Bankruptcy (Amendment) Ordinance, 1965, were enacted to restore to injured workmen who have claims for compensation, the protection they formerly enjoyed under the United Kingdom Bankruptcy Acts, the relevant provisions of which were repealed when the United Kingdom Government introduced an industrial insurance scheme;

The Personal Tax Ordinance, 1965 was introduced to obtain nominal contributions to Government services from residents with incomes over £300 and not contributing in the form of income tax;

The Children Ordinance, 1965, was introduced to make better provision for children in need of care and protection;

The Pensions (Amendment) Ordinance, 1965, provided for improved retiring benefits for non-pensionable government staff and for the payment to their legal personal representatives of gratuities earned by non-pensionable staff who die while in the service of the Government;

The Juries (Amendment) Ordinance, 1965, made women eligible to serve as jurors;

There was also a number of amending Ordinances transferring various provisions of the repealed Tax Ordinance to more appropriate legislation.

Chapter 9: Justice, Police and Prisons

JUSTICE

The judicial organisation consists of four courts:

The Supreme Court. The Governor normally presides over the Supreme Court which has full criminal and civil jurisdiction. Criminal cases are dealt with according to English procedure as far as local circumstances permit; the trial of the accused is by a jury of eight. The court, which is situated in Jamestown, also has Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Divisions. Formerly appeals from the Supreme Court lay to the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa but, by the St. Helena Court of Appeal Order, 1964, a separate appeal court was established for St. Helena. The court normally sits in London. In certain circumstances a further appeal lies to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

The Magistrates' Court. The bench consists of the Magistrate and four Justices of the Peace, any two of whom can sit in the Magistrates' Court. There is a right of appeal to the Supreme Court.

The Small Debts Court. Any fit and proper person may be appointed by the Governor as judge of this court, which hears civil cases for recovery of debts not exceeding £25. In 1964 there was one case and in 1965 seven cases.

The Juvenile Court. This is held by the Magistrate or Justices, the only other persons present in the court being the police prosecutor, the parents of the accused child and, if necessary, the Social Welfare

Officer. There is no proper remand home but during recent years the women's cell which is separate from the male prison block, has been used on occasions for the most unruly juveniles sentenced to a period of remand.

A person without legal training may act, with the approval of the court, in the interest of the defendant or plead a cause in the Supreme Court. There are no practising solicitors or barristers.

Statistics of cases tried by the Courts are given at Appendix IV, pages 66-68.

POLICE

The members of the Police Force are recruited locally, but the Superintendent of Police is an officer appointed under the Overseas Service Aid Scheme.

The present establishment of the force is one Superintendent, one Assistant Superintendent, one Inspector, three Sergeants, one Warder Sergeant, twelve constables and two cadets (vacant). The Assistant Superintendent, one Sergeant and one constable are posted for duty at Ascension where the tour of service is one year. There is an auxiliary force of 24 special constables. The Superintendent of Police is also Passport Control Officer and Immigration Officer.

Crime. Serious crime is not prevalent, offences consisting mainly of minor cases of larceny and common assault.

The Social Welfare Officer carries out the duties normally undertaken by the Probation Service in Britain including pre-sentence reports and prison after-care.

In 1964 eleven and in 1965 six juveniles were brought before the court: all were placed on probation.

PRISON

The Superintendent of Police is also the Superintendent of Prisons.

The Jamestown prison has a staff of two. Six male prisoners were committed to prison and two juveniles on remand in 1964, and three males, two females and four juveniles in 1965. In 1964 the sentences passed ranged from two months to twelve months, and in 1965 from one month to six months. There is no special provision for first offenders or for the segregation of recidivists. Work consists of general labour.

Chapter 10: Public Utilities and Public Works

WATER

There is no central waterworks, but piped supplies (mainly catchment tanks and standpipes) are provided. The Jamestown supply passes through a chlorination plant. A supply of stream water is also available in Jamestown for other than domestic uses. During 1964 and 1965, approximately 4,000 yards of pipe line were laid, financed by Colonial Development and Welfare grants.

To improve supplies during the dry season when many springs and catchments dry up, two additional storage tanks, each of 36,000 gallons capacity, were built in the St. Paul's and Ladder Hill areas.

Generally speaking the island has an adequate water supply, but almost all areas are from time to time affected by shortage during dry weather when certain restrictive measures have to be imposed.

Water is available for ships.

ELECTRICITY SUPPLY

The Electricity and Telephone Undertaking is controlled by the Government. The power house is situated in Jamestown and the plant consists of two 112 h.p. 94 KVA Blackstone ER 2 type diesel units and one 100 KVA Ruston/Houchin unit.

Supply is generated at 400/230 volts A.C. at a frequency of 50 cycles. Transmission and distribution are carried out by overhead line, consisting of 12 miles of 3,300 volts H.T. cable and 15 miles of 400/230 volt L.T. cable. Supply is now available throughout Jamestown, part of New Ground, St. Paul's and Longwood Districts and Francis Plain.

Units generated for the year 31st December 1964 totalled 386,215 and for the year ended 31st December 1965, 400,809.

The present tariff rates are:

Lighting 8*d.* per unit

Domestic power 4*d.* per unit

Industrial power 3*d.* per unit.

During the latter part of 1965, it became apparent that the existing system was becoming overloaded and consequently further extension has had to be postponed pending a visit by an electrical expert. This visit has been arranged for 1966.



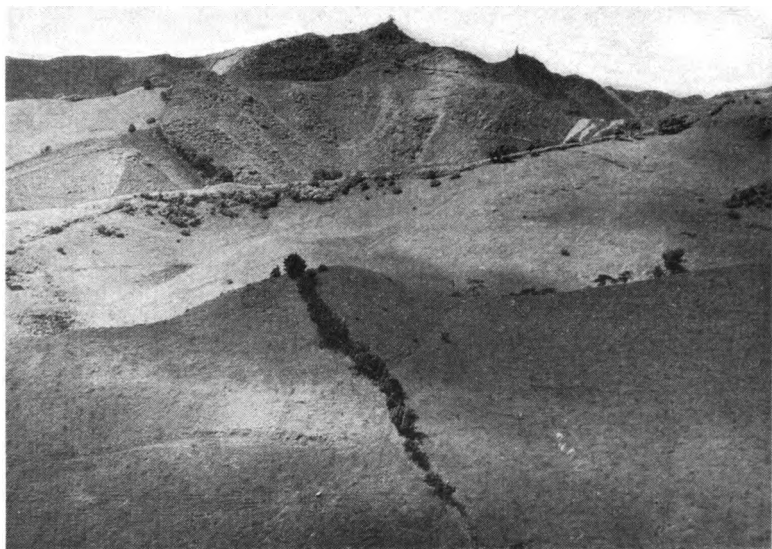
Jacob's Ladder constructed in 1828–29, containing 699 steps



High Knoll, an old fortification



Part of the Government-owned herd used for livestock improvement



"The Peaks", the island's highest point



Part of Plantation Forest originally planted by the East India Company in the eighteenth century



The indigenous "She-Cabbage", a plant peculiar to St. Helena

PUBLIC WORKS

Throughout 1964 and 1965 the resources of the Public Works Department became increasingly taxed as a result of the loss of artisans to Ascension, and the absorption of casual labour into other local employment. A slowing down of the rate of progress was inevitable on a number of Government projects but normal maintenance was carried out and reasonable progress made with development projects. In addition, a multiplicity of minor works and improvements to roads, buildings and water supplies were completed.

The Public Works Department employs 22 established office and technical staff and 210 unestablished workers.

The apprenticeship scheme, financed by Colonial Development and Welfare funds, functioned well and numbers increased to 22.

Chapter 11: Communications

DURING 1964 and 1965 four northbound and four southbound calls were made by passenger vessels. There were nine calls by cargo ships (sometimes with limited passenger accommodation) in 1964 and eight in 1965. In the latter year there were, in addition, three calls by cargo ships chartered to bring supplies from the United Kingdom for the Diplomatic Wireless Station at Longwood. Occasional calls included three by Royal Naval vessels and one by a French warship. Three emergency medical calls, four calls by United States service vessels, eight visits by Russian vessels, three short calls by other merchant ships and sixteen calls by private yachts. In addition a fishing survey vessel was based at St. Helena for three months in 1965.

The net tonnage of merchant ships entered and cleared at the port of Jamestown was 163,017 in 1964 and 194,932 in 1965.

The only port in St. Helena is Jamestown, which is an open roadstead with a good anchorage for ships of any size. Navigation lights are installed on the beacons at Ladder Hill and Munden's Point to assist ships calling at the port during the hours of darkness.

ROADS

The total all-weather road mileage is 45.7. Of this 32.1 miles are bitumen sealed. In addition there are about 18 miles of earth roads used mainly for flax extraction by animal transport and only usable

in dry weather by motor vehicles. All roads have steep gradients and sharp curves. The round-island road construction programme, begun in 1959, was continued, as far as labour would permit, during 1964 and 1965.

A new road to Ruperts Bay, 1.3 miles in length, was begun during the period under review and by the end of 1965 one-third had been completed. The whole of it will be bitumen sealed. A new sealed road with concrete culverts to the housing site at New Ground was commenced during 1965 and was nearing completion by the end of the year. The first stage of a new road to Sandy Bay was begun and by the 31st December 1965 approximately one mile had been made suitable for vehicular traffic in all weathers.

Necessary maintenance of all unsealed roads was carried out.

POST AND TELEGRAPH SERVICES

The island's first internal postal service, marked by a special issue of postage stamps, was inaugurated on the 4th January 1965. Deliveries and collections are made daily from Mondays to Fridays at eight of the sub-post offices established in the country districts. Internal postage rates are: packets not exceeding 3 oz., 1d.; exceeding 3 oz. but not exceeding 5 lb., 6d.; delivery and collection by private bag, an inclusive annual fee of £3.

The main Post Office is in Jamestown. Letter and parcel mails are carried by ships of the Union Castle Mail Steamship Company and the Clan Line on their way from Britain to South Africa and in the reverse direction. There is no air mail service, but air mail is accepted and despatched by surface mail to Britain and South Africa for onward transmission to the countries of destination. In addition to an ordinary money order service there is a telegraph money order service between St. Helena and both Britain and South Africa. British postal orders are issued and paid.

In addition to the special issue of postage stamps to commemorate the inauguration of the island's first internal postal service in January 1965, St. Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha participated in the omnibus special issues marking the International Telecommunications Union's Centenary and International Co-operation Year, during 1965.

A telegraph service between St. Helena and the rest of the world is operated by Cable and Wireless Limited.

TELEPHONE SERVICE

An internal telephone system serves the island and is operated by the Government Electricity and Telephone Undertaking. The number

of public call boxes in country districts was increased during 1964 and 1965.

The exchange switchboard comprises 120 lines manually operated 24 hours a day. The number of calls dealt with averages 97,000 per annum.

The annual charges are as follows:

		£	s.	d.
Business line	each instrument	8	0	0
Residential line	"	7	0	0
Party lines and extension:				
Business	"	6	0	0
Residential	"	5	5	0
Internal house extension	"	1	15	0
Public call boxes between the hours of—				
7 a.m. and 9 a.m.	per call			4
Outside these hours	"			6

Chapter 12: Press and Information Services

No newspapers or commercial periodicals are published in the island. The Government's Information Service publishes a weekly *News Review* which with a circulation of 600 copies seeks to keep the public in touch with world and local affairs. A monthly eight-page magazine, *The Wirebird*, with a circulation of 650 copies, is also published by the Information Office. The annual subscription for the *News Review* is 4s. 4d. and for *The Wirebird* 3s. 0d., exclusive of postage. Notes for the guidance of prospective residents, a brochure and a leaflet for visitors are also issued regularly. The *Government Gazette* is published monthly, annual subscription 15s. 0d.

The Public Library in Jamestown, which is maintained by Government, is well stock with a large variety of books, periodicals and other information material. Small branch libraries in country districts are also available.

Monthly cinema shows are provided by the Information Office in Jamestown and six country districts during which news-reels, interest and documentary films provided by the Central Office of Information either as gifts or on loan, are shown to large audiences. No charge is made for admission. 35 mm. copies of news-reels are loaned to the island's one and only commercial cinema. Suitable

films from Government's information film library are loaned to the Education Department.

During the period under review the British Council continued to make generous gifts of books and periodicals to library services. Small quantities of books were also received from the Victoria League and placed in the Library. Residents also donate books from time to time.

Magazines, newspapers, pictures, posters, etc., provided by the Central Office of Information are distributed to the Public Library, Education Department and other institutions.

PART III

Chapter 1: Geography and Climate

ST. HELENA lies in 16° south latitude and $5^{\circ} 45'$ west longitude, and the principal geographical factor affecting the island is the Atlantic Ocean. The island has an area of 47 square miles, the nearest land is the still smaller island of Ascension 703 miles to the north-west, the nearest continental land is Africa 1,000 miles to the east, and the nearest regularly accessible place of importance is Cape Town at a distance of 1,694 miles, a four-and-a-half days' passage to the south-east. The Port of London is some 4,600 miles away and Tristan da Cunha lies 1,500 miles south-by-west from St. Helena. The 1,000 fathom line is nowhere more than $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the shore.

This exceptionally isolated position governs the life of the island by its effect on climate and communications.

The island is $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles long and $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide. It is wholly volcanic in origin and almost everywhere rugged and mountainous. High forbidding cliffs bound the island almost continuously on every side. Steep-sided deep valleys run down in all directions from a central ridge which is 2,700 feet above the sea at its highest point; this ridge forms a semi-circle with its extremities on the south coast and cuts off an area of seven square miles of rocky country which slopes precipitously to the shore, suggesting the remaining half of a volcanic crater of which the southern half has disappeared beneath the sea. The rest of the island consists of steep hills, many over 1,000 feet in height and several over 2,000, with a few square miles of flatter land on the east side.

The only inland waters are small streams, few of them now perennial, fed by springs in the central hills. These streams and rain-water are sufficient for domestic water supplies and a very limited amount of irrigation.

The soils are mainly clays, highly acid and rich in potassium, but deficient in available phosphorus and possibly in magnesium. The arable land is deficient in nitrogen.

The climate results from the island's position in the tropics, far from any land mass and in the path of the south-east trade winds. It is warm, damp and equable, with local variation between the

warmer and drier low-lying parts, which include Jamestown at sea-level and the cooler, damper and more cloudy uplands. Though relative humidity is high it is not coupled with temperatures high enough to cause discomfort. Winds are seldom very strong but their constant force and varying direction are a severe hindrance to the establishment of vegetation in exposed positions.

Rainfall figures (in inches) over the past ten years are as follows:

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Plantation	30.72	36.96	22.89	30.19	23.38	41.47	30.56	39.97	36.88	38.78
Hutt's Gate	35.47	36.66	23.65	32.20	25.89	42.33	29.44	41.06	30.38	34.60
Briars	22.31	25.76	14.41	19.83	14.70	25.15	15.01	23.37	15.40	19.47
Jamestown	8.47	11.25	5.00	8.41	5.92	8.71	5.73	9.08	7.49	9.47

The St. Helena Meteorological Station at Hutt's Gate (2,066 feet) recorded the following observations during 1964 and 1965

1964

Month	Mean Cloud	Rainfall (inches):		Weather (number of days of):					Wind (number of observations of):										
		Total	Max.	Date	Rain	Fog	Clear Sky	Over-cast	Gales	Thun-der	N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.	Calm
Jan.	6.8	1.00	0.31	10	14	16	—	21	—	—	—	1	2	30	18	—	—	—	5
Feb.	6.4	1.91	0.21	29	23	8	—	17	—	—	—	—	1	1	35	20	—	—	13
Mar.	7.1	3.11	0.51	17	22	18	1	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	27	—	—	—
Apr.	6.9	1.10	0.11	9	12	12	1	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	20	—	—	2
May	6.2	2.81	0.51	8	12	13	2	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	24	—	—	27
June	6.8	4.11	0.51	10	19	13	1	21	—	—	—	2	2	25	27	—	—	—	6
July	6.5	4.61	0.51	31	11	7	2	15	—	—	—	1	5	43	19	—	—	—	7
Aug.	7.0	4.80	0.71	13	23	16	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	33	20	—	—	—	1
Sept.	7.4	4.10	0.41	13	24	21	—	29	—	—	—	—	—	22	26	—	—	—	—
Oct.	7.4	1.31	0.41	15	16	15	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	29	26	—	—	—	—
Nov.	7.2	0.91	0.21	17	12	11	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	46	23	—	—	—	1
Dec.	6.5	0.61	0.31	19	9	9	3	16	—	—	—	—	—	49	30	—	—	—	4
Total	82.2	30.38	3.51 on 31st July		204	159	10	254	—	—	—	4	12	390	280	—	—	—	67
Mean	6.8	2.53																	

1964

Month	Mean Pressure	Air Temperature Means of Absolute Minimum and Maximum										Mean V.P.	Mean R.H.	
		Mean		Min.		Max.		Min.		Max.				Date
Jan.	1015.3	63.4	60.9	61.6	58	13	78	18	88					
Feb.	1014.3	61.8	62.9	66.7	60	25	79	28	89					
Mar.	1015.1	62.5	61.4	65.7	62	5, 6, 7	76	10, 20	92					
Apr.	1015.0	64.2	62.3	67.3	58	29	73	30	80					
May	1016.3	58.5	60.4	66.4	56	1	74	7	87					
June	1017.7	62.0	61.2	64.6	53	26	78	3	88					
July	1019.1	58.5	60.3	62.1	54	2	69	30	87					
Aug.	1022.6	56.3	54.5	59.1	52	16, 17	67	6	89					
Sept.	1022.2	56.6	54.7	59.0	51	13, 16	66	5	94					
Oct.	1021.4	56.1	55.7	56.8	52	5, 6, 29	65	9, 10	91					
Nov.	1020.1	56.5	57.1	58.9	53	1, 4, 8	69	27	90					
Dec.	1018.2	59.6	57.8	61.4	55	2, 3	73	31	86					
Total	12217.3	716.0	709.2	749.6	Abs. Min. 51 on 13th, 16th Sept.		Abs. Max. 79 on 28th Feb.	193.7	1061					
Mean	1018.1	59.6	59.1	62.4				16.1	88					

1965

Month	Mean Cloud	Rainfall (inches):			Weather (number of days of):							Wind (number of observations of):								
		Total	Max.	Date	Rain	Fog	Clear Sky	Over- cast	Thun- der	N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.	Calm		
Jan.	6.8	4.41	1.50	9	20	17	—	20	—	—	—	21	33	30	—	—	—	11		
Feb.	6.7	3.71	0.51	24	23	13	—	16	—	—	—	2	40	23	—	—	—	14		
Mar.	6.8	5.31	1.51	18	24	13	—	19	—	—	—	2	49	24	—	—	—	2		
April	6.5	2.81	0.31	5	21	9	—	14	—	—	—	1	32	33	—	—	—	5		
May	6.6	0.21	0.09	24	8	2	—	18	—	—	—	—	49	31	—	—	—	3		
June	6.9	4.20	1.05	11	22	13	—	24	—	—	—	—	47	22	—	—	—	14		
July	6.8	4.01	0.60	17	22	14	—	20	—	—	—	—	39	18	—	—	—	26		
Aug.	7.1	2.11	0.31	21	18	11	—	25	—	—	—	—	33	33	—	—	—	14		
Sept.	7.0	2.91	0.60	13	24	16	—	23	—	—	—	1	18	15	—	—	—	18		
Oct.	7.2	1.40	0.40	12	16	9	—	27	—	—	—	2	19	34	1	—	—	—		
Nov.	7.0	0.91	0.21	7	12	8	—	22	—	—	—	1	22	24	—	—	—	—		
Dec.	7.1	2.61	0.41	2	18	15	—	23	—	—	—	2	29	11	—	—	—	4		
Total	82.5	34.60	1.51 on 18th March		228	140	—	251	—	—	2	30	410	298	1	—	—	111		
Mean	6.8	2.88																		

1965

Month	Mean Pressure	Air Temperatures Means of Absolute Minimum and Maximum							Mean V.P.	Mean R.H.	
		Mean	Min.	Max.	Date	Min.	Max.	Date			
Jan. .	1015.7	62.9	60.1	66.5	2, 3	57	77	30, 31	17.7	89	
Feb. .	1015.9	65.1	62.1	68.5	1, 3, 4	63	78	4, 5	20.3	91	
Mar. .	1017.9	64.7	61.7	68.5	2, 14, 22	62	79	14	19.6	91	
April .	1016.8	63.3	61.3	66.5	3, 21	58	73	29	18.1	88	
May .	1016.2	61.1	58.2	63.5	23, 26	59	73	2	16.9	87	
June .	1018.2	58.8	56.1	61.5	23, 26	54	71	23, 30	15.6	88	
July .	1020.7	58.0	54.9	60.3	1, 5	54	70	27	14.8	92	
Aug. .	1020.5	57.5	51.4	58.7	7, 8, 9	53	67	8, 16	14.3	89	
Sept. .	1020.8	56.4	54.3	59.0	2, 9, 10	53	71	10	14.5	91	
Oct. .	1020.6	56.4	53.9	58.1	3, 4, 5	54	66	5, 20	14.7	88	
Nov. .	1020.9	58.6	55.6	61.9	3, 4, 5	54	72	30	14.7	88	
Dec. .	1020.7	57.2	55.3	61.2	17	55	72	17	16.2	91	
Total	12224.9	720.0	684.9	754.0	Abs. Min. 53 on 26th, 27th June; 7th, 8th, 9th Sept.; 2nd, 9th, 10th Oct.					1073	
Mean	1018.7	60.0	57.0	62.8	Abs. Max. 79 on 14th March					16.4	89

Two-thirds of the island is barren. The vegetation below 1,500 feet is very scanty and consists largely of cactus. Above that level, with higher rainfall and nearer to the sources of streams, the island is green; on the central ridge there are remnants of the original natural vegetation, but this higher part of the island consists mostly of pasture, land afforested with exotic trees, plantations of New Zealand flax (*Phormium tenax*) and, in one place only, a fair extent of arable land. Cattle and sheep are grazed on the pastures.

The indigenous land fauna consists, as it did when the island was discovered, of a single species of plover, the wirebird (*Aegialitis s. helenae*), peculiar to St. Helena. There are large numbers of a few species of exotic birds of economic importance as eaters of grain and fruit; rats become a serious nuisance from time to time; many kinds of insect are harmful to crops, but the island is singularly free from insects directly harmful to man. There are no snakes.

The population, estimated to be 4,702 at the end of 1965, falls into three roughly equal groups. One group lives in and around Jamestown, which lies in a narrow, deep-sided valley running down to the north-west shore opposite the principal anchorage, a roadstead sheltered from the prevailing wind. The town consists of little more than a single street and there is no room for more; it runs up the valley for a mile, to a height of 500 feet. The position of the roadstead and the fact that this valley is the easiest means of access to the island make it inevitable that the principal market and place of business should be here, as it has always been. The second group lives in the Longwood District towards the eastern side of the island, where the flatter land and more extensive area of good soil offer possibilities for small-holders. The third group is scattered in very small settlements or single households through the rest of the island, chiefly in the higher and more fertile central region.

There is little economic activity. The flax industry, which has never really been a flourishing one but which provided employment where otherwise there would have been none, virtually came to an end in December 1965. A few market gardeners produce fruit and vegetables for sale locally and to visiting ships and a certain number of small-holders rear cattle, sheep and pigs for local consumption. A few fishermen dispose of their catches in the local market. The cottage handicraft industry, once flourishing, is now inhibited by the decrease in the number of ships calling at the island. However, full employment for able-bodied males is provided by Government. The Diplomatic Wireless Service Station at present under construction by the Ministry of Public Building and Works and on Ascension Island where the American Long Range tracking base, Cable and Wireless

Ltd., and the B.B.C. Relay Station will require as many workers as St. Helena can provide for the foreseeable future. There is still a steady efflux of young women for domestic service in the United Kingdom.

St. Helena is a station on the telegraph cable from the United Kingdom to South Africa. A radio-telephone service to Britain and the United States was inaugurated in 1957. Passenger carrying ships of the Union Castle Line called at the island about every four months during 1964 and 1965 on their way from England to South Africa and about five times each year on the return northbound voyage. About the same number of cargo ships in either direction were interspersed between passenger ships. Mails are from 10-15 days in transit by passenger vessel on the direct sea-route from St. Helena to London and from eight days and upwards by way of Cape Town-London air mail.

Land transport is by 'bus or motor car. In spite of steep hills the islanders are accustomed to walking long distances, but the comparative remoteness of many habitations is an obstacle to the social life of the island.

To the casual observer the climate appears nearly ideal, and the scenery, everywhere spectacular, is varied and of great beauty.

Chapter 2: History

ST. HELENA was discovered by the Portuguese navigator, Juan de Nova Castella, on 21st May 1502, the anniversary of Saint Helena, the mother of the Emperor Constantine. He landed at the valley where Jamestown now stands and built a chapel there which gave the valley the name "Chapel Valley" by which it is still locally known.

The Portuguese kept the discovery of the island a secret and used it as a port of call for their East India fleet. However, in 1588 Captain Thomas Cavendish, commanding H.M.S. *Desire*, called at St. Helena on his voyage round the world. He stayed 12 days and recorded the presence of pheasants and partridges, which are still to be found, and quantities of fruit in Chapel Valley.

Thereafter English and Dutch merchant ships called frequently to water and refit. In 1633 the island was annexed by the Dutch but not occupied. In 1659 the East India Company placed a garrison on the island and started the first permanent settlement.

On New Year's Day 1673 the island was captured by the Dutch but four months later the English recaptured it and the East India Company held it under Charter from Charles II until 1834.

On 22nd April 1834 the island was brought under the direct government of the Crown after the East India Company had administered it for 162 years. In those days the annual expenditure was about £90,000, mostly on the military establishment.

The Emperor Napoleon was exiled on the island from 1815 until his death on 5th May 1821. In 1840 the French frigate *La Belle Poule*, with the Prince de Joinville on board, removed Napoleon's remains to France.

The first bishop of St. Helena, Dr. Piers C. Claughton, landed on 30th October, 1859.

In 1874 the first New Zealand flax (*Phormium tenax*) was introduced and, although at first the experiment offered little hope of commercial success, hemp became the principal export of the territory and the growing and manufacture of it the main industry.

The Zulu Chief Dinizulu, son of the great Cetewayo, was interned in St. Helena from 1890 until 1897, when he and his retinue were sent back to Zululand.

In November 1899 the submarine cable from Cape Town was landed at St. Helena by the Eastern Telegraph Company; it was the first stage of the England to South Africa cable.

In 1900 General Cronje and his wife were sent to St. Helena with over 500 Boer prisoners of war. By 1902 there was a total of nearly 6,000 prisoners of war on the island.

On 29th April 1947 Their Majesties King George and Queen Elizabeth, accompanied by Their Royal Highnesses Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret, landed from H.M.S. *Vanguard* and toured the island. His Majesty presented the territory with his Royal Standard as a memento of this unofficial visit.

The year 1959 marked the Tercentenary of St. Helena as a British settlement. Commemorative stamps were issued and celebrations were held throughout the island.

Chapter 3: Administration

THE Government is administered in pursuance of the St. Helena Order-in-Council, 1956, the St. Helena Royal Instructions, 1956, and the St. Helena Additional Instructions, 1962. The Governor, who alone has the power to legislate (subject to the power of Her Majesty-in-Council), is advised by an Executive Council and an Advisory Council.

The Executive Council consists of the Government Secretary and the Colonial Treasurer as *ex officio* members, not more than two official members and not more than three unofficial members, one of whom must be an elected member of the Advisory Council.

The new Advisory Council constituted in 1963 in accordance with the Additional Instructions consists of 16 members made up as follows: two *ex officio* members—the Government Secretary and the Colonial Treasurer; two official members appointed by the Governor; four unofficial members appointed by the Governor; eight elected members, two of whom are elected for Jamestown and one for each of the six electoral districts outside Jamestown. The electoral law provides for universal adult suffrage.

Relief of the poor and certain municipal services in Jamestown, such as control of the market and slaughterhouse and street-lighting, are administered by the Poor Relief Board.

Chapter 4: Weights and Measures

IMPERIAL weights and measures are in use and are governed by the Weights and Measures Ordinance. The Superintendent of Police is the Inspector of Weights and Measures.

PART IV

Ascension

GEOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

The island of Ascension lies in the South Atlantic in latitude $7^{\circ} 56'$ south and longitude $14^{\circ} 25'$ west and has an area of some 34 square miles. The island is a barren, rocky peak of volcanic origin and is devoid of vegetation except at the top of the peak called Green Mountain (height 2,870 feet), but despite this the land supports considerable livestock.

The climate is tropical but dry. Rainfall in 1964 was 23.5 inches on Green Mountain and 9.5 inches in Georgetown and in 1965 25.5 inches and 4.5 inches respectively. In Georgetown the maximum and minimum temperatures recorded in both 1964 and 1965 were 91°F . and 68°F . respectively. In comparison, a maximum temperature of 82°F . and a minimum of 58°F . were recorded on Green Mountain in both 1964 and 1965.

HISTORY

The island was discovered on Ascension Day, 1501, by a Portuguese navigator and remained uninhabited until after the arrival of Napoleon in St. Helena in 1815, when a naval garrison was placed there. The island was under the supervision of the Admiralty until it was made a dependency of St. Helena by Letters Patent dated 12th September 1922, and came under the control of the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

ADMINISTRATION

Until July 1964 the island was administered by a Resident Magistrate in the person of the Manager of the Cable and Wireless Station under the general jurisdiction of the Governor of St. Helena. A full-time Administrator is now in charge, responsible to the Governor and assisted by an Advisory Committee composed of representatives of the British organisations at present using the island. The Police force now consists of a British Assistant Superintendent, two policemen from St. Helena and 14 police constables seconded from the West Indies.

During the two years under review the United States continued to maintain a base on the island which forms part of the Bahamas Long Range Proving Ground for guided missiles.

Administration of the base, and jurisdiction in matters which concern the United States, are governed by an Agreement between Britain and the United States signed at Washington on 25th June 1956 ("Treaty Series No. 25 (1956)", Cmd. 9810).

In 1964 the B.B.C. began work on a sound broadcasting relay station. Installation of plant and necessary buildings is being carried out by the Ministry of Public Building and Works.

POPULATION

The size of the population of Ascension varies from time to time as it is largely determined by the employment offered by the stations established there. During 1964 and 1965 these consisted of Cable and Wireless Limited, the United States guided missile base, the Ministry of Public Building and Works and the B.B.C.

At the end of December 1964 the total number of St. Helenians on the island was 401 (331 males, 27 females and 43 children). During the same year there was a total of ten births, one marriage and two deaths.

At 31st December 1965 the number of St. Helenians totalled 434, made up of 344 males, 29 females and 61 children. There were three births and eight deaths during 1965. No marriages took place during that year.

HEALTH

Cable and Wireless Limited has a medical officer on its staff and maintains a small hospital on the island. In 1964 there were 48 admissions to hospital and 1,823 out-patients were treated; the figures for 1965 were 150 admissions to hospital and 3,721 out-patients.

The medical officer treats all personnel except those employed on the United States station which employs its own medical officer and maintains a hospital.

There were no epidemics in either year and the general health of the community was good.

EDUCATION

There is a school on the island with a headmaster from overseas engaged by Cable and Wireless Limited. There is also a teacher from St. Helena on the staff.

The number of children attending the school remained steady during the two years: 41 in 1964 and 42 in 1965.

AGRICULTURE

A farm is maintained by Cable and Wireless Limited on Green Mountain; the following are figures of stock:

	1964	1965		1964	1965
Bulls . . .	2	3	Lambs . . .	818	830
Cows . . .	13	16	Boars . . .	2	3
Heifers . . .	4	3	Sows . . .	17	20
Yearlings . . .	4	6	Store Pigs . . .	67	144
Calves . . .	6	2	Piglets . . .	25	14
Sheep . . .	1,040	1,136	Working Donkeys	4	5

The number of animals slaughtered was:

	1964	1965
Sheep	370	379
Store Pigs	103	116
Piglets	—	4
Calves	7	6

The farm produced the following quantities of foodstuffs during 1964 and 1965:

	1964	1965
Potatoes (common)	4,192 lb.	3,085 lb.
Potatoes (sweet)	68,971 lb.	55,390 lb.
Vegetables	27,558 lb.	37,595 lb.
Bananas	3,588 lb.	3,590 lb.
Milk	8,542 gls.	9,150 gls.
Cream	559 cartons	559 cartons
Butter	75 lb.	Nil
Maize, green	169 cwt.	3,761 cwt.
Fodder grass	2,351 cwt.	3,761 cwt.

WILD LIFE

There are some feral donkeys, rabbits, feral cats, a few goats and some partridges on the island. Only rabbits and feral cats are permitted to be shot.

Sea-bird life is very plentiful; in particular the island is famed for the vast numbers of Wide-awake or Hack-backed Tern (*Sterna fuliginosa*) which breed there.

All wild life is rigidly protected by Ordinance. Turtles abound at certain seasons and the catching of them is controlled by licence.

Fish are plentiful and varied. Shark, barracuda, tuna and bonito are present in large numbers, together with a small local fish known as black-fish.

VISITORS

His Excellency the Governor visited the island in January 1965.

In August 1965 a Parliamentary delegation consisting of Mr. Ernest Armstrong, M.P., Parliamentary Private Secretary to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Sir Harwood Harrison, Bt., T.D., M.P., visited the island on behalf of the Secretary of State for a few days on their return to England from St. Helena.

Senior officials of the organisations operating on the island also visited during both 1964 and 1965. The Lord Bishop of the Diocese made three visits during 1964 and one during 1965.

There was a considerable increase in the number of visits by cargo vessels during the two years under review, necessitated by the amount of construction work being undertaken. In addition five yachts called in 1964 and seven in 1965. Routine calls in connection with the operation of the United States base were made by United States ships and aircraft.

PART V

Tristan da Cunha

GENERAL REVIEW

The years 1964 and 1965 were undoubtedly difficult ones for the newly-returned islanders. Failure of the potato crop, added to the fact that for much of the period only casual relief work was available, made the re-establishment of the population a difficult task. The decision by the British Government late in 1964 to provide Colonial Development and Welfare funds for the construction of a boat harbour and the consequent agreement of the Fishing Company to re-establish its factory made prospects for the future much brighter.

The Governor of St. Helena, Sir John Field, C.M.G., paid a visit to the island in April 1964. Other visitors included Mr. J. Hawtrey, C.B.E., Crown Agent's Chief Civil Engineer (now Asst. Crown Agent and Engineer-in-Chief), who surveyed the site for the harbour and a team from I.T.N., who made a short documentary television film of the island. The Commander-in-Chief South Atlantic South America Station, Sir Fitzroy Talbot, and Lady Talbot paid a brief visit on 2nd December 1964.

With the beginning of work on the harbour, and the improvement of the potato crop after the use of an anti-blight spray, life became more tolerable and by the end of 1965, although some islanders expressed a desire to return to Britain, it was clear that the island's prosperity was increasing. Work on the harbour began in 1965. The Administrator for most of the period was Mr. P. A. Day (who was awarded the M.B.E. in the 1965 Birthday Honours List). He was succeeded in May 1965 by Mr. G. H. Whitefield, M.B.E., who administered the island for the rest of the year.

GEOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

The main island, which is about 2,000 miles west of Cape Town and 1,500 miles south-south-west of St. Helena, is a volcanic cone 6,760 feet high with a crater lake in the summit and numerous subsidiary craters set on a roughly rectangular plinth which is bounded by precipices from one thousand to two thousand feet in height. Below these precipices are a number of plateaux, on the largest of

which, in the north-west of the island, is situated the settlement of Edinburgh, the only permanently inhabited locality in the group. The island is nearly circular in shape, with an area of 38 square miles. Below 5,000 feet it is thickly covered with vegetation, the eastern half being densely wooded, and there is abundant water from permanent springs.

The other islands of the group are Inaccessible and Nightingale, about 20 miles west-south-west and south-south-west respectively of Tristan, and Gough Island, about 230 miles south-south-east. Inaccessible is rather like Tristan in appearance, with precipices rising from small coastal plateaux in the north and elsewhere from very narrow beaches; it is three miles by one and a half in extent. Nightingale is only one mile by threequarters of a mile in extent; it is covered by dense tussock grass and there are a few patches of woodland round the two peaks, the taller of which rises to 1,200 feet. Adjoining Nightingale to the north are two small islands, Middle and Stoltenhoff. Gough Island has an area of 35 square miles and is well wooded and watered. A British scientific expedition was resident on Gough Island for six months in 1955 and since that time the South African Government has maintained a weather station on the island.

All the islands are surrounded by extensive beds of kelp, which have some effect in moderating the swell. In the absence of any shelter inlets or anchorages, landing is almost wholly dependent on there being sufficient lee. The climate is temperate and typically oceanic with well distributed rainfall, rather high humidity, a tendency to strong winds and rapid changes of weather and temperature. Between June and October the upper part of the peak is often snow-covered and sleety snow and hail are occasionally experienced at sea level. Thunderstorms are rare but violent gales occur three or four times a year.

HISTORY AND ADMINISTRATION

The islands were discovered by a Portuguese fleet under the command of Admiral Tristão de Cunha in March 1506 and first sighted by a British vessel, the *Globe*, in 1610. The first recorded landing was by a party from the Dutch ship *Heemstede* on 7th February 1643. In 1655 an expedition was sent by Van Riebeeck, Governor of the Cape, to make a thorough exploration of the potentialities of the island, but reported unfavourably, as did a Dutch East India Company survey of 1696. The East India Company had also planned an expedition in 1684, but that too came to nothing, and it was not until 1760 that the English captain Nightingale is presumed to have landed

on the island which now bears his name. In 1790 a party of American seamen spent seven months ashore and traces of their encampment were found in 1793 by an expedition which made the first favourable report on the islands.

On 27th December 1810, three Americans settled on Tristan which between then until the recent evacuation was never without inhabitants, though by 1812 their number was for a time reduced to one. These settlers, after a short-lived show of independence, sought British protection, but it was not until Napoleon's exile to St. Helena that, on 14th August 1816, H.M.S. *Falmouth* landed a small British garrison and laid formal claim to the island. The garrison was withdrawn in 1817 and the flag hauled down, but three of its members, headed by Corporal William Glass, of Kelso, Scotland, with his wife and two children, elected to remain inside the present settlement.

The islands' status remained somewhat uncertain until 1876, when an Order-in-Council declaring Tristan da Cunha and its subsidiary islands to be under the British Crown and making some provision as to judicial supervision was drafted and acted upon, though the Order was never formally completed. By that time the population had increased to 85, new settlers including English, Dutch, American and St. Helenian elements to which a few years later were added Italian and Irish strains.

The years from 1817 to 1876 had been prosperous, frequent contacts with the outside world being maintained through the visits of whalers, East Indian men and men-o'-war. Outstanding events in the period had been the visit of the Duke of Edinburgh after whom the settlement was named in 1867 and the despatch to the island by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel of the first missionary and teacher, the Rev. W. F. Taylor, who stayed from 1851 to 1857. He was not, however, replaced until 1881, when the Rev. E. H. Dodgson, brother of Lewis Carroll, was appointed and stayed until 1884, returning for three more years in 1886 after receiving the news of the Boat Disaster of 1885.

This significant event, which involved the disappearance of 15 men on their way to or from a passing ship, marked the beginning of a decline. The loss of most of the colony's able-bodied men was in fact less responsible for this decline than the infestation of the island by rats, dating from a shipwreck in 1882, and the extermination of most of the seals and whales. As early as 1888 the replacement of sail by steam had resulted in only five ships being sighted in the full year. By 1904 the population was down to 71. No mail was received from England between 1906 and 1916. Finally the Rev. J. G. Barrow, who served on the island from 1906 to 1909, was not

replaced until 1922. From that date a missionary teacher has been maintained on the island with only short breaks.

In 1932 the Rev. A. D. Partridge, who was on his second tour of service, was officially recognised as Honorary Commissioner and Magistrate, a step taken because a Brazilian scientific expedition, which never materialised, was due to visit the island. In this capacity he appointed a headman and headwoman and set up an Island Council to which the leading citizens were nominated. These appointments were continued thereafter.

By Letters Patent dated 12th January 1938 the status of Tristan da Cunha, including Nightingale, Inaccessible and Gough Island was finally clarified when they were made dependencies of St. Helena.

In 1937-38 a Norwegian scientific expedition visited the islands for four months and the first accurate survey of the main island was completed by Mr. A. B. Crawford. In 1942 a unit of the South African Defence Force built a meteorological and wireless station, which was manned for the duration of the war by the Royal Navy. After the war and until the evacuation it was maintained by the South African Government.

Largely through the efforts of the Royal Navy Chaplain, the Rev. C. P. Lawrence, who recognised the possibility of a crawfish industry, an agreement for the development of that industry was concluded with a South African company in 1948. The agreement led to the appointment of an Administrator, following the enactment of St. Helena Ordinance No. 8 of 1948. The application of certain laws of St. Helena was provided for under Ordinance No. 3 of 1949.

In January 1949 the Tristan Exploration Company (later the Tristan da Cunha Development Company and now the South Atlantic Islands Development Corporation) began operations, and the next decade, especially after the setting up of a freezing factory, saw the way to the reduction of the island's isolation and to its freedom from dependence on charity. The Corporation continues to fish in Tristan waters under a Government concession.

In October 1961 a volcanic cone erupted close to the settlement and it became necessary to evacuate the island. The islanders were brought to the United Kingdom and new homes were found for them at Calshot, in Hampshire.

In 1962 a Royal Society Expedition was organised to study the effects of the eruption, and, later the same year, another expedition consisting of twelve islanders and a Colonial Office representative went to the island. It was reported that the eruption was dying down and that the settlement was habitable. The islanders, therefore,

decided to return to Tristan, and in May 1963 an advance party of fifty islanders, accompanied by an Administrator and staff, returned to cope with the initial problems of reconstruction. The main party of islanders returned in November 1963.

The wireless station was reopened, and is now maintained by the Administration, but the main landing beaches, on which the islanders depended for their livelihood from fishing and for the landing of stores, were mostly covered by the lava flow from the eruption. In late 1964 the construction of a small harbour was started which, it is hoped, will be completed in 1967.

The South Atlantic Islands Development Corporation is setting up a new freezing factory to replace the original one which was buried by the lava flow.

The Island Council consists of ten men and five women, the Headman, the Resident Chaplain, Company representatives and the Administrator as President. The Headwoman, Martha Rogers, resigned in 1964 and it was agreed to discontinue this office, which was abolished by an amendment to the Island Council Ordinance. A Management Committee for Prince Philip Hall, as a sub-committee of the Island Council, was established in 1964.

FINANCE

There is a Tristan Administration Fund for general administration purposes. The territory is financially self-supporting, but a temporary overdraft at the Crown Agents, made necessary by the expenditure on the evacuation and return of the islanders, is guaranteed by H.M. Government. Grants under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts are relied on to finance development expenditure.

The principal heads of revenue were as follows:

	<i>Year ended:</i>	
	30/6/64	30/6/65
	£	£
Fishing Rights	500	250
Post Office (London)	23,073	36,133
Interest	264	182
Miscellaneous (London)	2,278	127
Overseas Service Aid Scheme	3,247	1,843
Post Office (Local)	2,578	3,392
Local Rates, Licences, etc.	27	75
Miscellaneous (Local)	769	238
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	32,736	42,240
Colonial Development and Welfare	8,735	60,669
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	41,471	102,909
	<hr/>	<hr/>

The principal heads of expenditure were as follows:

	£	£
Administrator (including O.S.A.S.)	1,979	3,409
Other Staff (including O.S.A.S.)	5,437	6,031
Post Office (London)	253	6,566
Shipping	22	943
Miscellaneous (London)	4,719	4,984
Audit	—	310
Interest	364	697
Repatriation of Islanders	32,289	—
Post Office (Local)	41	65
Local Administration	4,520	3,210
Maintenance of Public Works	108	3,930
Miscellaneous Services	1,008	1,683
Loan for Restocking Island Store	—	10,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	50,740	41,828
Colonial Development and Welfare	8,951	39,356
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	59,691	81,184

Assets and Liabilities as at 30/6/65

<i>Liabilities</i>	£	<i>Assets</i>	£
Special Funds	24,735	Cash in hand (Locally and at Crown Agents)	19,104
Other Deposits	7,654	Miscellaneous Advances	4,265
Post Office Savings Bank	9,465	Post Office Savings Bank	9,821
		General Revenue Balance (Deficit)	8,664
	<hr/>		<hr/>
TOTAL	41,854	TOTAL	41,854

EDUCATION

There were 44 children attending school on the last day of the school year 1965. The school is divided into four classes: Seniors, Juniors, Middle and Infants. Children are admitted at the age of five and leave at the end of the term in which they celebrate their fifteenth birthday. During 1964 four were admitted and five left and in 1965 three were admitted and four left. Attendance is high: 99 per cent over each of the two years. The school is now well equipped and despite a high turnover in pupil teachers the standard reached by most pupils is good. There was one expatriate teacher, Mr. J. H. Flint, during the whole of the period under review.

LAW AND ORDER

The Administrator is the Magistrate and no Justices of the Peace were appointed during the period. There were two criminal cases and one civil case during the two years under review. The only new legislation during the period was an Ordinance to provide for Extra-

Mural Prison sentences and a bye-law for the management of Prince Philip Hall.

POPULATION

There were 278 people on the island on 31st December 1964 and 285 on 31st December 1965. There were 7 births and 2 deaths in 1964 and 5 births and 1 death in 1965. There were 2 marriages during 1964 and 3 during 1965. The population as at 31st December 1964 and 1965 was as follows:

Year	Islanders	New Islanders
1964	262	16
1965	265	20

HEALTH

Generally the islanders enjoyed a satisfactory state of health. Apart from one fatal rock fall there were no serious accidents on the sea, on the mountains or from driving unfamiliar heavy machinery used in building the harbour.

Among respiratory diseases bronchial asthma is still very common and affects nearly 50 per cent of the population. It does not appear to incapacitate the sufferers to any great extent and they are usually able to continue with their normal day-to-day activities. The older islanders with asthma usually have chronic bronchitis in addition and both these conditions become worse with an attack of the common cold. Two patients developed a recurrence of pulmonary tuberculosis but in both cases response to anti-T.B. treatment was satisfactory. No fresh incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis occurred.

Several common cold epidemics occurred but contrary to common belief they did not immediately follow the arrival of ships.

FISHING INDUSTRY

The Tristan Investment Company's vessels continued to fish the waters under their concession during 1964 and 1965, but no shore-based fishing was possible. The weight of catch during 1964 was 480,000 lb. and during 1965, 520,000 lb.

In late 1965, the M.V. *Frances Repetto* was sold and replaced by a new vessel, the M.V. *Gillian Gaggins*.

IMPORTS AND SUPPLIES

The Island Store, now rehoused in a larger building, the gift of Padgetts Ltd. of Leeds, continued to supply the needs of the popula-

tion. Because of the failure of the potato crops, it was necessary to ration flour in 1964. Prices of essential foodstuffs were stabilised at pre-evacuation level. The island's main supplies were carried on the S.A. ship *R.S.A.* twice a year.

AGRICULTURE AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

There was no Agricultural Officer during the period under review, it being felt that the most urgent need during resettlement was for a Public Works Officer.

Pasture fencing was repaired and normal agricultural and animal husbandry work was carried out by the islanders. The worst feature of the period was the failure of the potato crops, subsequently cured by the use of anti-blight spray. Potatoes at a subsidised price were imported from South Africa.

During 1964 two Hereford bulls and a Rotavator were received as gifts through the Freedom from Hunger Campaign. A Colonial Development and Welfare grant was obtained to restock the island with sheep from the Falkland Islands.

Some thinning out and cleaning work was done on the Sandy Point Forestry scheme where the trees planted under a Colonial Development and Welfare grant in 1952 are now well developed.

COMMUNICATIONS

There were seven inward sea mails and eight outward sea mails in 1964 and six inward and five outward in 1965.

A new definitive series of postage stamps was placed on sale in January 1965 and in addition the dependency joined in the Red Cross, Freedom from Hunger, I.C.Y., and I.T.U., omnibus issues.

The public radio telegraph service with South Africa was restored on 1st January 1964 and official and private telegrams can now be despatched.

Amateur radio enthusiasts operated from both Tristan and Gough during the two years under review.

H.M.S. *Jaguar* visited the island in March 1964, H.M.S. *Protector* in April 1964, H.M.S. *London* in December 1964 and H.M.S. *Puma* in 1965.

WILD LIFE

The Wild Life Protection Ordinance, passed in 1950, aims to conserve all known species of wild life. Infringements of the Ordinance are punishable by heavy fines. White whales, sea elephants and fur

seals are to be found in the waters around Tristan. The bird life of the island, which is of considerable interest, includes the Giant-billed Bunting, the Lesser Noddy, the Frigate Bird and the Southern Black-backed Gull.

Certain species of wild life on the other islands in the Tristan group are also afforded complete protection.

APPENDIX I

STATEMENT OF COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT AND WELFARE SCHEMES IN PROGRESS OR INITIATED IN ST. HELENA DURING 1964 AND 1965

<i>Scheme No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Approved Total Cost £</i>	<i>Notes</i>
<i>Agricultural, Forestry and Livestock</i>			
D2455	Agriculture and Forestry	75,195	
D3837	Purchase of Farming Assets	20,000	
D4183	Employment of Agricultural and Forestry Officer	6,603	
D4184	Agricultural Development	42,176	
D4185	Agricultural Education	24,277	(a)
D4477	Improvement of Livestock	18,260	
D5812	Agricultural Development	32,520	(a)
D5987	Agricultural Development Grants	500	
<i>Education</i>			
D2668	Provision of School Buildings	48,049	
D3900	Pupil Teacher Training Scholarships	2,435	
D4131	Teacher Training	1,817	
D5399	V.S.O. Volunteers	2,329	
D5547	Teachers Guaranteed Employment Scheme	211	
D5589	Assistant Education Officer	1,790	
D5813	Diet Supplement for School Children	3,740	(c)
D5948	Vocational Training	790	
D5949	Schools: Structural Improvements	1,730	
D6180	Schools: Central Reading Scheme	500	
D6359	Schools: Laboratory Equipment	610	
D6360	Schools: Provision of Textbooks	838	
<i>Electricity and Telephone</i>			
D4715	Electricity Distribution	5,993	
D5574	Low Tension Distribution	1,616	
D5574	Electricity Extensions: St. Paul's	1,856	(a)
D5952	Extension of Telephone Services	1,300	
D6076	Development of Electricity Services	9,462	(a)
<i>Public Health</i>			
D4832	Pest and Disease Control	500	
D5630	Provision of Refuse Van	1,250	
D5632	Provision of Out-patient Room: Hospital	350	
D5950	Hospital Building Improvements	2,320	
D6179	Hospital Equipment	900	
D6361	Improvement of Dental Facilities	1,009	
<i>Public Works</i>			
D3945	Rock Rose Road	36,693	
D4728	Development of Water Supplies	4,713	
D5383	Building of Slipway	2,425	
D5658	Improvement of Longwood Water Supplies	2,197	
D5755	Additional Apprentices	1,771	

Appendix

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<i>Scheme No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Approved Total Cost £</i>	<i>Notes</i>
D5867	Purchase and Development of Cold Store .	4,900	(c)
D5934	Ruperts Valley Road .	9,000	
D5999	Preservation of Public Records and Museum .	550	
D6159	New Ground Housing Site: Roads .	4,000	
D6114	Purchase of Harbour/Rescue Launch .	10,212	(c)
D6160	Sandy Bay Road .	1,000	(b)
D6178	Mechanical Plant .	2,360	
D6309	Accommodation for Ship and Dock Labour .	5,200	(c)
D6384	Public Lavatories: Jamestown .	1,000	
<i>Social Welfare and Housing</i>			
D2612	Appointment of Social Welfare Worker .	6,098	
D3053	Provision of Recreation Centres .	4,200	
D5031	Housing—Stage I .	7,030	
D5861	Construction of Cottages and Flats .	8,800	
D6203	Construction of Cottages and Flats .	3,745	
D6336	Construction of Cottages and Flats .	19,000	
D5860 } D6091 }	Housing Assistance Board: Grants and Loans for Private Dwellings .	9,375	(c)
D6059	Establishment of Children's Home .	8,642	
D6150	Provision of Playgrounds .	500	
D6306	Tool Pool .	120	
<i>Industry</i>			
D3887	Subsidisation of Flax Industry .	24,078	(c)

Notes

- (a) Gross cost: actual grant equals gross cost less receipts.
- (b) Stage I of road only.
- (c) Only partly financed through C.D. & W. funds. Balance of cost met from Colonial Budget.

APPENDIX II

STATISTICS OF POPULATION, BIRTHS, DEATHS, MARRIAGES, DIVORCES AND JUDICIAL SEPARATIONS

<i>Year</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Births</i>	<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Marriages</i>	<i>Divorces</i>	<i>Judicial Separations</i>
1902	5,009	165	235	26	—	—
1903	9,850 (includes 4,655 P.O.W.)	146	76	32	—	—
1906	3,544	118	46	11	—	—
1916	3,604	108	51	24	3*	1*
1926	3,747	111	67	41	7*	—*
1936	4,341	134	66	23	11*	1*
1946	4,897	139	53	23	15*	4*
1956	4,652	127	43	26	21*	—*
1957	4,672	120	56	23	—	—
1958	4,802	129	36	35	2	—
1959	4,644	142	56	27	—	1
1960	4,707	141	41	30	1	—
1961	4,648	112	39	20	1	—
1962	4,624	119	55	24	3	—
1963	4,613	127	53	26	2	—
1964	4,676	131	39	28	1	—
1965	4,702	113	42	31	1	—

* For ten year period ending with the year stated.

APPENDIX III

INCIDENCE OF INCOME TAX ON INDIVIDUALS

<i>Total Income £</i>	<i>Tax Payable (To nearest £)</i>		
	<i>Married Taxpayer</i>	<i>Single Taxpayer</i>	
300	—	—	
325	1	2	
350	2	3	
375	3	5	
400	4	6	
450	6	9	
500	8	12	
550	10	16	
600	12	19	
700	17	25	
800	21	31	
900	25	37	
1,000	29	44	
1,200	37	56	
1,500	50	75	
2,000	74	111	
2,500	103	155	
3,000	132	199	

APPENDIX IV

ST. HELENA

(a) CASES REPORTED TO AND DEALT WITH BY THE POLICE 1964-1965

<i>Offences</i>	<i>Total reported</i>		<i>Taken to Court</i>			
			<i>Total</i>		<i>Sentence passed or Order made</i>	
	1964	1965	1964	1965	1964	1965
<i>Against Public Morality</i>						
Indecent assault	1	2	1	2	1	2
Sexual offences	1	3	1	3	1	3
<i>Against the Person</i>						
Assaults	6	5	6	5	6	5
<i>Against Property</i>						
Theft and other stealings	14	15	14	15	11	15
Burglary, house and store-breaking	1	3	1	3	1	3
False pretences, cheating, fraud, etc.	2	1	2	1	2	1
Receiving stolen property	—	3	—	3	—	3
<i>Against Local Laws</i>						
Against Traffic Ordinance	7	10	7	10	7	10
Against Township Ordinance . . .	1	8	1	8	1	8
Against Education Ordinance . . .	1	1	1	1	1	1
Magistrates Court Act	1	—	1	—	1	—
Neglect of Children	1	—	1	—	1	—
	36	51	36	51	33	51

1964
(b) OFFENCES REPORTED AND PERSONS DEALT WITH BY COURTS

	Offences					Persons							Court Order (without conviction)	Acquitted or discharged
	Total reported	Total undetected	Total accepted	Warnings	Total taken to Court	Convicted			Total taken to Court	Court Order (without conviction)				
						Imprisonment	Fine							
<i>Against Public Morality</i>						M	F	J	M	F	J	M	F	J
Indecent assault	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sexual offences	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Against the Person</i>														
Assaults	6	—	6	—	6	—	—	—	4	2	—	—	—	—
<i>Against Property</i>														
Theft and other stealings	14	—	14	—	14	2	—	2*	6	—	—	—	1	3
Burglary, house and storebreaking	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
False pretences, cheating, fraud, etc.	2	—	2	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
<i>Against Local Laws</i>														
Against Traffic Ordinance	7	—	7	—	7	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Against Township Ordinance	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Against Education Ordinance	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Magistrates Court Act	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Neglect of Children	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	36	—	36	—	36	6	—	2	18	5	—	—	1	4

* Remand Home
M—Male adults
F—Female adults
J—Juveniles

1965
(b) OFFENCES REPORTED AND PERSONS DEALT WITH BY COURTS

	Offences					Persons							Court Order (without conviction)	Acquitted or discharged
	Total reported	Total undetected	Total accepted	Warnings	Taken to Court	Total taken to Court	Convicted							
							Imprisonment	Fine						
<i>Against Public Morality</i>														
Indecent assault	2	—	2	—	2	2	M	F	J	M	F	J	M	F J
Sexual offences	2	—	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Against the Person</i>														
Assaults	5	—	5	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Against Property</i>														
Theft and other stealings	15	—	15	—	15	15	3	1	4*	4	—	3	—	—
Burglary, house and storebreaking	3	—	3	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
False pretences, cheating, fraud, etc.	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Receiving stolen property	3	—	3	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Against Local Laws</i>														
Against Traffic Ordinance	10	—	10	—	10	10	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—
Against Township Ordinance	8	—	8	—	8	8	—	—	—	6	2	—	—	—
Against Education Ordinance	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Total	50	—	50	—	50	50	3	3	4	30	3	3	—	—

* Remand Home
M—Male adults
F—Female adults
J—Juveniles

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